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... WEATHER — COMICS PAGE.



United Press International.

Hua Kuo-feng, reportedly appointed as party chairman.

Hua Apparently Is Appointed Chairman, Getting Mao's Post

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Oct. 10 (NYT). — Premier Hua Kuo-feng appears to have been chosen chairman of the Chinese Communist party to succeed Mao Tse-tung, but there were signs of confusion and possible conflict in Peking today over his appointment and there was still no official announcement confirming it.

Reuters dispatch from Peking said that a senior Chinese official had reported that Mr. Hua had been appointed and that an announcement would be made in the near future.

Many of China's 850 million inhabitants may also have been led to believe that Mr. Hua has been named chairman because of a major joint editorial in Peking newspapers today which said Mr. Hua now "headed" the party Central Committee. That was a phrase often used to describe Chairman Mao, and it presumably carried a strong implication that Mr. Hua had succeeded to his position.

But the term head of the Central Committee is not an official position and thus it remained ambiguous. Mr. Hua, who is first vice-chairman of the party, has been the senior ranking member of the party since Mao's death Sept. 9. Yesterday, the Chinese press said Mr. Hua "headed" the Politburo.

More wall posters praising the selection of Mr. Hua as chairman of the party were also said to have been put up today in Peking and Shanghai, following the initial appearance of posters mentioning Mr. Hua's appointment yesterday. There was no indication who put them up or whether they had been officially authorized.

Analysts were baffled by the appearance of the posters without an official announcement first, a situation they considered extraordinary in a country where political developments are normally tightly controlled. At the least, the posters' appearance suggested some confusion or indecision at the highest levels of Chinese leadership.

Some analysts went further and thought the posters' appearance before an official announcement of Mr. Hua's appointment indicated either an effort to push his selection by his supporters or an attempt to block Mr. Hua by opponents.

"You don't announce the new chairman in wall posters," an analyst remarked. "Something is wrong in Peking. It's a very dicey time."

Mr. Hua is a tall, burly career party administator who until he was unexpectedly chosen Premier and first vice-chairman of the party in the spring was virtually unknown to most Chinese. He is believed to be in his late 50s and a native of Shansi Province in China's northwest, but almost everything else about Mr. Hua is conjecture.

Most analysts have considered

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Progress Reported In Lebanon Peace Talk

By Douglas Watson

BEIRUT, Oct. 10 (WP).—Negotiations toward a cease-fire agreement halting Lebanon's 1 1/2-year-old civil war progressed yesterday.

Hassan Sabry al-Kholy, the Arab League's special envoy here, said that a four-hour meeting attended by himself and representatives of Lebanon, Syria and the Palestinians had been "very fruitful."

Mr. Kholy said that the four-sided closed negotiating session in the Syrian-held town of Shtaura in eastern Lebanon had resulted in agreement on most of the points on the agenda.

The envoy said they mainly dealt with phasing and guaranteeing a cease-fire and implementation of the 1969 Cairo agreement, under which the Palestinian commandos were allowed to live in camps in Lebanon but pledged not to interfere in Lebanese affairs.

Mr. Kholy said that one of the most important unsettled points related to how artillery, tanks and other heavy arms would be controlled. He said that this unresolved issue was discussed for an hour. The talks were scheduled to reconvene tomorrow.

He said that Lebanese President Elias Sarkis, Syrian Air Force commander Naji Jamil and Palestinian leader Yassir Arafat would not be present tomorrow, indicating that the signing of a general cease-fire then is not likely.

[Mr. Arafat reportedly declared today that the Shtaura talks had achieved nothing and that the rightist Christians seemed determined to liquidate the Palestinians in southern Lebanon. The Middle East News Agency said his declarations were made in a long-distance phone call to Kamal Jumblat, the Lebanese leftist leader, who was in Cairo, United Press International reported.]

Lower-Level Meeting

Yesterday's session at the resort hotel where Mr. Sarkis was inaugurated last month was attended by officials at a lower level representing Mr. Sarkis, Mr. Arafat and Syrian President Hafez al-Assad.

Despite the progress, there are still many possibilities for the talks to fail. The Palestinians may be merely buying time for a fight with the Syrians that many of them see as inevitable. The Syrians may be using the talks as a cover for a pending offensive or to show their goodwill. There is no guarantee that Lebanese forces on either the right or the left will accept terms agreed to by Mr. Sarkis.

Leftist View

Lebanese leftist forces, who were not represented at the Shtaura session, have said they would not be bound by any agreement there. However, if the more powerful Palestinian forces accept a settlement, leftist units will be in a weak position to resist.

Militarily, there was shelling yesterday in southern Lebanon at Palestinian-leftist forces, both from Lebanese rightists on one side, perhaps supported by Israeli troops, and from the Syrians on the other.

Rightist forces in the town of Qelia, five miles north of the Israeli border, shelled the leftist stronghold of Marjayoun, a couple of miles farther north.

By occupying Qelia, the rightists control the main road from Marjayoun to Beirut and southern Lebanon, forcing the leftist forces to resupply at night on a makeshift back road.



United Press International.

MEETING PRESS—From left, Robert Mugabe, George Silundika, a spokesman, and Joshua Nkomo in Dar es Salaam before meeting Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

2 Black Groups Form Rhodesia Front for Talks

By David B. Ottaway

DAR ES SALAAM, Oct. 10 (WP).—The two main rival African nationalist factions in Rhodesia announced here yesterday the formation of a joint "patriotic front" to carry out negotiations for the "total and immediate" transfer of power to black majority rule.

The two factions, the Zimbabwe African People's Union, and the Zimbabwe African National Union, rejected the British-U.S. concept of the forthcoming conference as one primarily between the white and black leaders of Rhodesia and set forth six "demands" whose fulfillment was essential to create the "necessary atmosphere" for any constitutional talks.

The net effect of the joint statement issued by ZAPU president Joshua Nkomo and ZANU leader Robert Mugabe was to leave in doubt whether a conference was still possible without a fundamental change in the approach of both the British and the white minority Rhodesian government toward the conference that is scheduled to open in Geneva Oct. 25.

Not Preconditions

[But today, in Bulawayo, Rhodesia, UPI quoted Mr. Nkomo as having said that his latest demands are not preconditions to be fulfilled before the conference.

[He told a gathering of about 100,000 persons in a black township that the demands he and Mr. Mugabe announced had been misconstrued.

["I know there are people who are confused about our statement," Mr. Nkomo said today. "We said there are certain conditions that we would like to see implemented and we enumerated them. We also said, contingent to certain factors being fulfilled, we shall attend the constitutional conference in Geneva.

[Those two things are separate," he said, adding that the press had mixed the two "because they have to remain in business."]

The nationalist leaders said yesterday that they would only negotiate with Britain, the "colonial power," and that they would regard the white Rhodesian delegation at the conference as only "an extension of the United Kingdom delegation."

Kissinger Proposals

In addition, they rejected the proposals worked out last month by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and South African Prime Minister John Vorster with Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith as the basis for any discussions.

They said their stand was that the theme of the conference on the independence of Rhodesia shall be the transfer of power from the colonial power to the people of Rhodesia. "Such a transfer must be total and immediate. We reject the Kissinger proposals as a basis of any discussion," they added.

The two leaders also disclosed that they had not been consulted by the British on either the date or the place for the holding of the conference. They said that, while the British choice of Geneva was acceptable to them, the proposed date was not and that they would need probably two more weeks before they would be prepared to enter talks.

Mr. Mugabe said that the date seemed timed to the U.S. elections and that President Ford appeared to be "trying to fight his elections in Zimbabwe."

The two nationalists also opposed the choice of the British ambassador to the United Nations, Ivor Richard, as chairman of the conference and said that the key role should be played by a British official "at a level of ministerial authority."

The six factors they listed as

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Smith Sees New Threat Of Deadlock

Nkomo-Mugabe Bids Called Unacceptable

PARIS, Oct. 10 (IHT).—Prime Minister Ian Smith says that the new alliance of black nationalist leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, and their opposition to key elements of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's peace plan, "does not augur well for success at Geneva" in the negotiations scheduled to open there Oct. 25.

"Their demands are reminiscent of those that have caused other recent settlement attempts to fail," the Prime Minister said in an interview with Arnaud de Borchgrave, a Newsweek senior editor.

"Evidently the Russians have been busy in Maputo [capital of Mozambique] and Dar es Salaam," Mr. Smith said in an allusion to suspicions that the Soviet Union wants to scuttle the Kissinger plan.

"In the light of our previous experience, I warned the British and U.S. governments of the likelihood of this kind of development," Mr. Smith added in the interview in Salisbury, Rhodesia. "It now remains to be seen whether arrangements already agreed to will be confirmed."

'No New Demands'

"When last I heard from Dr. Kissinger, he assured me no new demands would be raised from the African side," the Prime Minister declared.

Mr. Smith was asked if an assertion by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland, that none of the statements made on Rhodesia predetermines the issues to be discussed at Geneva, has any effect on Mr. Kissinger's package deal.

The Prime Minister replied: "It leaves the package very much alive and on the table. We are now going to the conference to work out the mechanics for the implementation of the five points —the main point being the interim government. My acceptance was conditional on the acceptance of the five points by the other parties concerned and on the lifting of sanctions and the end of terrorism upon the formation of the new transitional administration."

Of Mr. Nkomo's assertion that Mr. Kissinger's only job was to get Mr. Smith to agree publicly to accept majority rule, with the blacks deciding the shape and structure of the transitional government, the Prime Minister declared:

"If Nkomo said that, he is dreaming—which, of course, is a nice pastime, but utterly divorced from reality."

2-Year Provision

Asked about the view that the blacks are not bound by the Kissinger-plan commitment to a two-year transition, with a racially equal interim administration in which whites would hold the defense and justice ministries, Mr. Smith said:

"We are going to the conference determined to carry out our part of the bargain. If it turns out that the other side is not simply indulging in the rhetorical posturing but is, indeed, intent about scuttling the Kissinger plan, then we shall have a non-event on our hands."

Reasserting the Rhodesian white community's need to retain the Defense and Law-and-Order Ministries during the transition, the Prime Minister said: "There are no 'ifs' or 'buts' on this point. It is part of the agreement and we shall most certainly stick to it. It is absolutely imperative."

Mr. Smith said Mr. Kissinger had told him that President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia had agreed to whites retaining the defense and justice posts in the transitional administration.

"If the African side goes back on this agreement, then we won't be seeing an interim government any time soon," Mr. Smith said.

Campaign Against Women's Movement

IRA Plans to Counter Peace Group

DUBLIN, Oct. 10 (UPI).—Political leaders of the outlawed Irish Republican Army plan a nationwide propaganda offensive aimed at smashing the women's peace movement in Northern Ireland, an IRA spokesman said yesterday.

"We have circulated all our branches north and south of the border with instructions on how to counteract this so-called peace movement," the spokesman for Sinn Fein, the IRA's political wing, said.

"We plan to organise a poster campaign and distribute leaflets setting out our views on how peace with justice can be achieved," the spokesman said.

The move was seen as an indication that the peace movement, organized by Belfast housewives Mairead Corrigan and Betty Williams, had created alarm among the IRA leadership.

'Simple Slogan'

"We do not see their marches as a direct threat," the spokesman said, "but they have a strong emotional appeal."

"We plan to tell the people north and south that they are being duped by simple slogans."

The spokesman said that special squads of Sinn Fein members would be sent into towns and cities where peace marches were planned in the hope of disrupting the movement.

Mrs. Corrigan and Mrs. Williams, who returned Friday from a trip to the United States, said they intended to continue their program of peace rallies.

Two Are Attacked

Tonight, the two leaders of the women's peace movement, Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Corrigan, were attacked at a meeting in Belfast's Turf Lodge area, held to protest the death of a 13-year-old boy, Brian Stewart. The youth died today of wounds inflicted 10 days ago by an anti-riot plastic bullet fired by a British soldier.

Local councillors, community leaders and Catholic clergy were on the platform with the two women when a young man grabbed the microphone from Mrs. Corrigan and shouted abuse at her.

A crowd of women rushed forward, attacking and kicking her and Mrs. Williams before others on the platform managed to take the two women through a side door and into a nearby Catholic church.

The two women later were taken from the church, put into a taxi and driven away with the crowd shouting abuse. A priest outside the church was struck by the members of the mob and the car in which the women went to the meeting was badly damaged.

Sinn Fein spokesmen said they were not in "direct confrontation" with the peace movement, but accused the women of being "dupes" of British government policy in Northern Ireland.

"The peace they seek is a one-sided peace imposed by the British Army," the spokesman said.

Although members of the women's peace movement have been attacked and their homes firebombed, the IRA had not previously embarked on any concerted campaign to destroy the group.

Man Burned to Death

BELFAST, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—A Catholic man was burned to death in Ballymena early today in an apparent Protestant retaliation for fire-bomb attacks in the Northern Ireland town by Republican guerrillas yesterday.

Yesterday's attack on the predominantly Protestant town of Ballymena appears to have been carried out by IRA guerrillas, including many women. It occurred after the IRA warned it would step up its campaign against British rule in the province.

The town was jolted by 16 explosions in the afternoon in the marketplace. A young mother burned to death in a boutique.

Jenkinson Dies in Jail

LEICESTER, England, Oct. 10 (UPI).—Terrorist bomber Noel Jenkinson, serving life imprisonment for killing seven persons in an IRA attack in 1972, was found dead in his cell at Leicester Jail yesterday. A prison spokesman said Jenkinson, 47, had died from "natural causes."

Spain's Illegal Unions Reject Austerity, Threaten Strikes

MADRID, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—Spain's illegal unions today denounced a package of austerity measures announced by the government and warned of possible strikes and demonstrations.

A statement by the Communist-led Workers' Commissions called the steps a challenge to workers and an attempt to make them bear the cost of ending the country's economic crisis.

The Socialist-led General Workers Union and the leftist Workers Syndical Union joined the Communists in condemning measures which would limit raises in line with the cost-of-living index when no management-labor agreement is reached and would allow employers greater freedom than at present to fire workers.

The Workers' Commissions said they would prepare, with the unions, wide-ranging steps to protest the measures.

The austerity program includes a two-month price freeze and measures to cut the country's oil bill among them a 100-kilometer-an-hour speed limit on all roads.

The government of Premier Adolfo Suarez also announced a draft law, to be approved by the Cortes (parliament), legalizing the underground unions, but under conditions which these groups have already rejected.

The main conditions are that they must show their independence from political parties and must apply for government recognition—a screening process which the illegal but powerful unions oppose.

Commenting on the channeling of political reforms through the Cortes, the president of the "historic" faction of the Socialist party, Ovidio Salcedo, said that the Cortes was a legacy of the Franco regime.

1st Congress Since '32

The "historic" faction split from the mainstream Socialist party led by Felipe Gonzalez in the 1960s and is holding its congress in Madrid for the first time since 1932.

The rightist-packed National Council of the Movement, the state political party, Friday voted to amend the government plans for direct elections to the proposed two-chamber parliament. The council wants indirect, Francoesque election to the upper house. Although the council decision does not bind the government, it could influence the Cortes which must approve the reform package.

Meanwhile, seven leading rightist politicians, including former Interior Minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne, announced the formation of a conservative party

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New Moscow Pressure Seen To Limit East Europe Actions

By Murray Seeger

BONN, Oct. 10.—The Soviet Union has reacted to recent ideological setbacks by putting new pressure for allegiance on its Communist allies, especially in Eastern Europe, according to Western analysts.

One of the most recent signs of the Soviet defensive maneuvers, Eastern European sources said, was the notice that the top-level Political Committee of the Warsaw Pact would meet for the first time in 2 1/2 years in Bucharest late this month.

Romania, Soviet hegemony is a way of life. Page 6.

Spotlight put on vulnerable aspect of Ford. Page 3.

And sources in Yugoslavia recalled that an even bigger meeting of Communist theoreticians similar to Moscow would be held in Yalta in December.

Party officials in Moscow also have suggested that neutral Finland should take a political position closer to that of Moscow's allies.

Pressures Within Bloc

The Kremlin moves, according to intelligence analysts, stem mostly from pressures within the East European Communist bloc for less *domination by Moscow*. The moves were disclosed before President Ford's controversial remarks on Soviet domination of the East bloc in his debate Wednesday with Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter.

The East bloc pressures for freedom of action were encouraged by this summer's summit conference of European Communist parties. The summit's final document endorsed the right of individual Communist parties to follow their strategies to achieve power and rejected the traditional position of Moscow as their ideological leader.

In addition, the Helsinki agreement on European security, which was a year old this summer, has been used by some Communist countries to permit greater contacts with the Western world than Moscow permits itself. Soviet leaders apparently want a unified Communist position on implementing the agreement before next summer's follow-up security conference in Belgrade.

Meeting in Moscow

One of the most independent Moscow allies, Romania, will be the host for the Warsaw Pact meeting for the first time in a decade.

Romania has refused to commit any troops outside its borders and has not permitted the stationing of Soviet troops within its territory or their movement across it.

Still, Romania remains a signatory of the Warsaw Pact and apparently by rotation was due to be host for the conference,

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U.S. Is Developing Missile X, a More Powerful ICBM

Total Cost of Program May Reach $30 Billion

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (NYT).—The Air Force moved quietly this month into the hardware phase of developing a more powerful, more accurate intercontinental ballistic missile that ultimately may cost $30 billion.

The plan is that Missile X, as the new strategic weapon is known at the Pentagon, will replace in the 1980s the Minuteman missiles that for 15 years have been the backbone of the nation's land-based nuclear deterrent force.

In some ways, the new missile is the Pentagon's answer to a new generation of larger, more accurate ICBMs being deployed by the Soviet Union, missiles that by Pentagon definition threaten the survivability of the Minuteman missiles in their underground silos.

The introduction of the missile, however, will do more than just redress what the Pentagon views as a developing imbalance in the nuclear deterrent forces. It will add a new dimension to the nuclear force by providing not only a retaliatory capability but also a clear "war fighting" capability to attack Soviet missiles and military installations—or what is known in the Pentagon lexicon as a counterforce capability.

Twice the Accuracy

To a certain extent, the Minuteman missile, particularly the Minuteman-3, with its three highly accurate warheads, already has such a counterforce capability. Missile X, however, will be twice as heavy as the Minuteman, have several times the payload, carry several times as many warheads and have at least twice the accuracy. The bigger warhead capacity and particularly the greater accuracy considerably enhance the missile's capacity to knock out a missile in an underground silo.

To officials and others concerned with arms control, this technological thrust by both the United States and the Soviet Union toward a counterforce capability has worrisome implications. Their concern is that such a capability will have a destabilizing effect on the nuclear balance since one side will become concerned that the other is prepared to launch a pre-emptive attack to wipe out its retaliatory force and thus be tempted to fire first.

The Pentagon's counter argument, first presented by former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, is that to maintain the nuclear balance the United States must have some flexibility to fight a limited nuclear war. In such a conflict, military targets rather than Soviet cities would be attacked by the retaliatory capability, which could be greatly reduced in a Soviet attack. This counterforce concept has become one of the main justifications for building Missile X.

In an article in the September issue of Air Force Magazine, for example, Lt. Gen. Alton Slay, deputy chief of staff for research and development, presented this rationale for building Missile X:

The ICBM is the only strategic weapon, he said, "that has a prompt, high-confidence, counterforce capability" and the United States needs "more accurate missiles, each carrying more nuclear warheads of sufficient yield to cope with expanding and increasingly hardened target structures" in the Soviet Union.

For future arms control agreements, Missile X will also introduce new complications because of the way it will be based. In contrast to the Minuteman, which sits in fixed underground silos, the new missile will be mobile, moved in a random fashion to a series of holes or along an underground trench.

Present means for monitoring a limitation on strategic missiles depend upon reconnaissance satellite photographs of the missile silo holes. As the United States and the Soviet Union move toward mobile missiles, it will become increasingly difficult for each side to determine how many missiles the other has and thus whether it is complying with an agreed-upon ceiling on strategic weapons.

Largely at congressional insistence, the Air Force will skip the planned initial step of basing Missile X in existing Minuteman silos. Instead, it will move directly to a mobile basing method.

As described by Gen. Slay, the Air Force has two methods under consideration. One would call for moving the missile among a series of launching pads, so that the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

News Analysis

U.K. Tories Muster New Enthusiasm

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

BRIGHTON, England, Oct. 10 (NYT).—As charged up as they can ever be, Britain's Conservatives ended their annual conference here last week hoping for an early return to power and confident that they could actually govern the country if only the country would ask them.

"The conventional wisdom has been that we felt too insecure about ourselves and our leaders to really want an election," said David Hunt, one of the younger Tory members of Parliament. "The conventional wisdom is dead."

Not least among the reasons for their enthusiasm was Margaret Thatcher's summing-up speech, 30 minutes of highly concentrated venom at the programs and philosophy of the Labor party and "the national failure" these programs had brought.

"Under Labor," Mrs. Thatcher declared, "the land of hope and glory has become the land of beg and borrow." Arguing that the successive administrations of Prime Ministers Harold Wilson and James Callaghan had overpromised, overspent and overborrowed, she said:

"Between the pair of them, Wilson and Callaghan and their wretched governments have impoverished and all but bankrupted Britain. Socialism has failed the nation. Away with it, before it does the final damage."

Standard Rhetoric

Such rhetoric is fairly standard at Tory conferences. So is euphoria, a condition often induced by five days of partisan camaraderie by the seashore. And even veteran Tories acknowledge that unless Mr. Callaghan loses the will to govern, or suffers a shattering legislative defeat, or the country's economic woes suddenly seem terminal rather than merely chronic, the Prime Minister is unlikely to call a general election and invite a test of the Tories' new zeal. Unless the Labor party loses control of Parliament, its tenure in office will extend until late in 1979.

But there was little doubt in anyone's mind that the Conservatives now felt stronger. There are at least three reasons for this, apart from Mrs. Thatcher's zest for battle.

One is the economic climate, which is dismal. The pound is weak, the economy slow, overseas debts are large and, as a direct result of the decision last week to raise the minimum lending rate to 15 per cent, mortgages for 4 million home-owners rose to a record 12.5 per cent.

Although the move has been welcomed by the International Monetary Fund, to which Britain is applying for a standby loan of $3.9 billion to help bolster the pound and sustain public programs, Mrs. Thatcher and her colleagues saw it as further proof of the government's readiness to fight inflation by every device—including wage restraint on workers and high interest rates for borrowers—except the one that would most anger the Labor party's left wing: a severe cut in public spending.

Issue Addressed

Mrs. Thatcher did not overlook that issue in her speech.

"We are told that to cut public spending further is impossible because the Labor party wouldn't stand for it," she said. "That is an appalling admission. If the country's economy is bleeding to death, the Labor party must stand for it."

Another reason for the Conservatives' confidence was that Edward Heath, a former prime minister, came back in from the cold. In a speech Wednesday, he said some friendly things about Mrs. Thatcher, the first time he had done so since she defeated him in a leadership struggle 20 months ago. He also fully endorsed party policy and used language at least as apocalyptic as Mrs. Thatcher's to describe the country's difficulties.

Finally, the Conservatives confronted openly a question that has haunted them since 1974: Can they get along with the trade unions?

Since 1974, when confrontations between Mr. Heath and the mineworkers' union paralyzed the nation and eventually drove him from office, it has been an article of faith among politicians that the country cannot be governed without the cooperation of the union leadership.

No one in Brighton was prepared to predict what actually would happen if the Tories won a general election, but at least they seemed to be making more conciliatory noises toward the unions. At a meeting Tuesday, for example, not a single senior member of the party called for abolition of the closed shop, usually the favorite war cry. Meanwhile, James Prior, the party's spokesman on employment, praised union leaders for their support for Mr. Callaghan's wage restraint program, while telling reporters that he had started a series of "low profile contacts" with key union leaders.



United Press International.

PILE-UP—Demonstrators in Manila fall onto each other trying to flee police.

Police, Martial-Law Foes Clash in Manila

MANILA, Oct. 10 (UPI).—Policemen with truncheons clashed today with about 5,000 demonstrators attempting to march to the presidential palace in the first rioting in Manila during four years of martial law.

Fighting lasted for several minutes at downtown Plaza Miranda, scene of major political rallies before martial law was proclaimed in September, 1972, and public gatherings were banned.

Four persons were reported injured.

Newsmen saw many youths with head injuries being dragged away by their companions. About 30 of the demonstrators were unable to get away in the stampede that followed and were caught by the riot police.

A police official said that no one was arrested, adding, "They all ran away," but police roundups were expected. The demonstration was the fourth at Plaza Miranda since martial law began and the first to erupt in violence. The last demonstration was in December, 1975, during President Ford's visit.

The rioting came at the end of a two-hour rally. The students began to march to Malacanang Palace and linked arms to try to penetrate a police blockade in the heart of the shopping district.

The demonstration started at the De La Salle College about five miles away. There, speakers attacked the referendum-plebiscite scheduled for Saturday, when Filipinos will be asked if they want martial law to continue and if they approve of the nine amendments to the 1973 Constitution granting President Ferdinand Marcos more powers.

After a three-hour symposium at De La Salle, the participants tried to march to the plaza behind a white banner proclaiming "Down with martial law, fight for democracy." They carried placards and chanted "Marcos Hitler" and "Boycott, boycott" the referendum-plebiscite.

Italian Austerity Plan Draws Signs of Worker Resistance

ROME, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—Opposition to the Italian government's new austerity measures appeared to be growing today among trade unions.

In Turin, home of one of Italy's most militant labor forces and the Fiat car company, the unions announced a four-hour strike for Wednesday.

The austerity package included a 25-per-cent increase in the price of gasoline and a freeze on regular inflation-indexed three-monthly pay rises for the higher paid.

Pressure from the rank-and-file workers could force union leaders into a harsher line than at first seemed likely.

That could lead to a split between the unions and the Communist party. The Communists have given cautious approval to the measures announced by Premier Giulio Andreotti's minority Christian Democrat government, while announcing their intention to try to modify some of them in Parliament.

Newspapers predicted today that, while many prices have already gone up, there was worse to come.

A ministerial price committee is to meet Thursday to raise electricity and telephone charges. Newspapers are expected to cost more and bus fares will go up. Train fares, recently increased 10 per cent, may rise again at the beginning of the year. There may also be an increase on value-added tax rates on food.

The austerity package, more drastic than any Italian government has attempted, is aimed at restoring confidence in the lira so that speculative pressure against it is not resumed when a two-week, 10-per-cent emergency tax on foreign-currency purchases is lifted at the end of the week.

Treasury Minister Gaetano Stammati said in an interview today that following the new measures he hoped the International Monetary Fund would grant Italy a new $1-billion loan. But such a loan would not be sufficient to solve Italy's problems, he said.

Pope Paul VI said today that austerity was spiritually valuable.

It teaches that happiness does not lie in material wealth, and it also teaches people to think of those less fortunate than themselves, the Pope told crowds gathered in St. Peter's for his Sunday blessing.

500 Evacuees Force Way Into Poisoned Town

SEVESO, Italy, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—About 500 people who were evacuated from here when a factory explosion polluted the area with deadly poison forced their way through army barricades today to return to their homes.

Local authorities were apparently taken by surprise when the evacuees, who arrived in trucks, cars and on motorbikes, burst through the barbed wire fences. They met no serious resistance.

The authorities issued a statement later saying that the area was still dangerously polluted with the dioxin poison and urged them to leave again.

The mayor of Seveso, Francesco Rocca, toured the area with the local police chief but all attempts to persuade the villagers to leave failed.

About 700 people were evacuated in July after an explosion at the Swiss-owned Icmesa factory spilled the poison into the surrounding area.

Australian Dogs Get Health Insurance

SYDNEY, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—Australia's estimated one million dogs became eligible last week for health insurance under Medipet, a new health scheme introduced by a local insurance company.

For 36 Australian dollars ($45) a year, owners can cover their dogs against veterinary and hospital fees for illness or accident. Biting someone is also covered by Medipet, which is underwritten by Lloyds of London.

Israel Resolves To Prosecute All Leaders of Riots

JERUSALEM, Oct. 10 (AP).—The government resolved today to prosecute those responsible for riots a week ago in which Jewish and Moslem holy objects were desecrated in the occupied West Bank town of Hebron.

The Cabinet resolution made no distinction between Jews and Moslems and appeared directed primarily against Jewish nationalists who have been clamoring for the annexation of the West Bank.

With Hebron under curfew for the seventh day, the army said it was making arrests of Moslem rioters. Defense Minister Shimon Peres has said that a leading Hebron Jew allegedly involved in the interreligious strife would be put on trial.

The official Israeli account said that several hundred Arab youths broke into Hebron's Tomb of Abraham last Sunday, tore up Jewish holy books and vestments, and clashed with troops. They were seeking revenge for the desecration of a Koran by Jewish extremists the day before.

The Cabinet resolved to maintain the complex prayer schedules for Jews and Moslems at the tomb that is sacred to both but to increase military patrols at the shrine to prevent clashes.

Talks by U.S., Greece On Bases Interrupted

ATHENS, Oct. 10 (UPI).—Negotiations on the status of U.S. military bases in Greece have been interrupted "briefly" following the completion of the fourth round of talks.

In a statement Friday, the government said that after this round was finished Thursday "it was decided that the two delegations, because of the complexity of their task, should briefly interrupt negotiations and take time to consult with competent specialists. Earlier this week, a government spokesman denied the discussions would be postponed until after next month's U.S. presidential election.

Hua Apparently Is Appointed Chairman, Getting Mao's Post

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Hua a compromise choice, acceptable to both the "moderates" in China's leadership and to Mao and his "leftist" supporters.

In his public statements, Mr. Hua has clung to a careful centrist stance, repeating the slogans of this year's anti-rightist campaign but emphasizing the moderate themes of discipline, unity and production rather than the more radical causes of struggle and criticism.

Public Security Post

Mr. Hua's rise to power has been remarkably swift for a country governed by an aging party and government bureaucracy. Until 1973, when he was promoted to the Politburo, he had been a provincial party leader in Hunan. Then last year he was a surprise choice for the difficult and sensitive job of minister of public security, succeeding two men who have disappeared without an official explanation. Mr. Hua remains both first secretary of Hunan and minister of public security.

Today's editorial said that China's people "must rally most closely around the party Central Committee headed by comrade Hua Kuo-feng."

The editorial made no reference to a party decision to elevate Mr. Hua to be chairman. But it said that two decisions announced Friday, to enshrine Mao's body in a special mausoleum in Peking and to publish his complete writings, were "major events" which had "tremendous political importance and far-reaching historical significance."

The editorial contained a lengthy list of slogans for China's people to follow, including almost every theme which Peking has sounded in recent months. But analysts who studied the editorial said that on balance it appeared to emphasize the need for study and party unity, themes of the party "moderates."

'Don't Intrigue'

In particular, the analysts noted that the editorial repeated a quotation from Mao which has been used widely since his death to appeal for unity. It says, "Practice Marxism and not revisionism, unite and don't split. Be open and aboveboard. And don't intrigue and conspire."

But the editorial also called for continuing the anti-rightist campaign. Then it warned that experience had shown that "anyone who tampers with Chairman Mao's directives, and anyone who practices revisionism and 'splitism' and engages in conspiracies is bound to fail."

In China's political system, such major editorials immediately become key documents in group study sessions throughout the country and form the basis of the party current line.

Peking radio broadcast the editorial again tonight, with its reference to Mr. Hua as head of the Central Committee, and it seemed likely that whatever the real situation in Peking, more and more Chinese would get the impression that Mr. Hua had somehow been elevated.

Moscow Sets Bloc Parleys

(Continued from Page 1)

last held in April, 1974, in Warsaw.

Western experts believe that the Soviet Union has put new pressure on Bucharest to limit its independent positions in international affairs.

Although Romanian Communist party chief Nicolae Ceausescu made a conciliatory joint statement with Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev in August, there have been no indications that Romanian policy has changed.

Warsaw Pact Posts

Several members of the pact have been urging Moscow to end the monopoly that Soviet Army officers have held in the top pact posts. Their target is the job of chief of staff, which has been vacant since April when Soviet Gen. S.M. Shtemenko died.

In addition to Romania and the Soviet Union, the other pact members are Hungary, East Germany, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Poland. These countries, with the addition of Cuba and Mongolia, have been invited to the December ideology meeting.

Western observers believe that Moscow will use that meeting to emphasize its position that this summer's meeting of European Communists did not change relations between parties.

The pressure on Finland, according to Western sources, is designed to make that country's model of neutrality less attractive to Eastern European states, which might be encouraged to pursue it as a policy goal.

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U.S. Prelate Promoted

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 10 (UPI).—The Rev. Paul Boyle, 50, of Detroit has been elected superior general of the Passionist order for a six-year-term, Vatican Radio said yesterday.

Bus Uproots 'Plato's Tree'

ATHENS, Oct. 10 (AP).—The olive tree under which Plato is popularly believed to have spoken to his audiences has fallen victim to a traffic accident.

The tree, estimated to be 3,000 years old, was uprooted last week when a bus ran into it. The tree stood on the side of a main highway that archaeologists had identified as the ancient road connecting Athens with its port city of Piraeus.

An official announcement said, "The historic olive tree has been completely uprooted and split into four parts." The government decided to replant parts of it at the same spot.

Two Rival Rhodesians Form Front to Conduct Negotiations

(Continued from Page 1)

necessary to create the proper atmosphere for the talks were the following:

- Release of all political prisoners, detainees and persons restricted by the Rhodesia government.
- The abolition of protected villages, the Rhodesian equivalent of the U.S. strategic hamlets in Vietnam.
- The abolition of all restrictions on political activity in Rhodesia.
- The lifting of the state of emergency in the country.
- The suspension of all political trials.
- The unimpeded return of all members of the various liberation groups to the country.

Neither leader would flatly state that the six demands had to be met before they would go to the conference. Mr. Mugabe indicated that the British government was already aware of their demands, and added: "We would like to leave matters where they are."

The statement said that the two factions, ZANU and ZAPU, were "the only genuine and authentic representatives of the struggling people of Zimbabwe."

They said they had decided to form a common front both to step up the war effort and to prevent any "opportunistic and reactionary" development in Rhodesia, an apparent reference to efforts by Bishop Abel Muzorewa to reassert his leadership over the nationalist movement.

Bishop Muzorewa, who returned to Rhodesia last week after 15 months of self-exile, heads the African National Council, the only black nationalist organization allowed to operate legally in Rhodesia.

Giscard Sues Firm For Caricature Cards

NANCY, France, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has decided to sue a company which produced a pack of playing cards portraying him in 52 caricatures, court officials said today.

The President, who will be represented by lawyers when the case comes up here on Wednesday, is seeking "the right to protect his image." The "Giscartes" depict him in different cartoon postures from Stone Age man to Gen. de Gaulle.

Spain Unions Oppose Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

and called for reforms but not a total break with the past. Called Popular Alliance, the party was formed with the intention of contesting the general elections.

Mr. Fraga Iribarne told the Madrid newspaper Informaciones that Spain needed a movement like the British Conservative party or the French Gaullist party.

Popular Alliance leaders, all but one of them former ministers under Franco, admit the need for political plurality but are opposed to the legalization of "Communist, terrorist or separatist groups."

Apart from Mr. Fraga, the leaders include former Foreign Minister Laureano Lopez Rodo, former Public Works Minister Gonzalo Fernandez de la Mora, and Federico Silva Munoz, also a former public works minister, who was among the three men nominated for premier by the Council of the Realm in July after the resignation of Carlos Arias Navarro.

No Russian Response to Proposal

Soviet Move on Détente Pane Is Seen Awaiting U.S. Electio

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (NYT).—The United States has decided to end its refusal to take part in cabinet-level, Soviet-U.S. commissions and has proposed to Moscow that a joint commerce commission convene in Washington in two weeks.

But according to high administration officials Friday, the Soviet Union has not yet replied to last month's proposal, and there is a strong possibility that the Soviet Union may have decided to wait until next month's elections before responding.

The Russians have also held up approval of the Ford administration's request to send Malcolm Toon, the current ambassador to Israel, to the Soviet Union as the U.S. envoy to replace Walter Stoessel Jr., recently transferred to Bonn, officials said.

Last winter, because of its anger over Soviet military involvement in Angola, the Ford administration decided to put off any participation in the various cabinet-level Soviet-U.S. commissions that were set up when détente was in vogue.

In March, the United States informed Moscow that commissions on trade, housing and energy would have to delay their scheduled annual meetings. The press was told that the postponement was due to a refusal by Washington to appear cooperative, given the irritation with Soviet military help given directly or through the Cubans to the pro-Soviet faction in Angola. That faction, led by Agostinho Neto, now President of Angola, defeated two U.S.-backed groups.

It was also suspected at the time that President Ford, under attack by Ronald Reagan, then the challenger for the Republican presidential nomination, was not eager to have his Cabinet officers photographed with their Soviet counterparts.

Administration officials said Friday, however, that it was felt that the U.S. "message" had gotten through to Moscow and it was now possible to resume at least some of the cabinet-level meetings.

Late last month, Moscow was invited to send a delegation headed by Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev, who heads the Soviet delegation to the joint commerce commission, to Washington Oct. 20-22 to confer with the U.S. delegation led by William Simon, secretary of the treasury.

The absence of a Soviet response has led some officials and businessmen involved in Soviet-U.S. trade to speculate that Moscow would prefer to put off a meeting for a variety of reasons, including the imminence of the presidential elections on Nov. 2.

"They may feel that nothing substantial could come out of a meeting just before the elections and if [Jimmy] Carter wins they may just want to wait until next year," an official said.

Two months ago, the administration also routinely informed Moscow that it wanted to name Mr. Toon, a career diplomat with extensive experience in Soviet affairs, as the next envoy to the Soviet Union. Under diplomatic protocol, the Soviet Union must give its consent to the nomination before it can formally be made by the President.

By avoiding a response to Mr. Toon's nomination, the Soviet Union insured that he could not be confirmed now by the Senate, which has adjourned until January. If consent is received, however, Mr. Ford could assign Mr. Toon to Moscow on an interim basis.

The developments indicate the ambiguous state of relations with Moscow at this time. Although each nation is criticizing the other's actions in Africa, the countries pledged themselves during Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's visit here last May to continued progress on negotiations for curbs on strategic arms.

Many experts believe that the Soviet Union, once the elections are over, will begin probing more actively to find out in what manner and how quickly a new Administration plans to proceed in developing relations.

U.S. Working On Missile X A New ICBM

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviet Union would not be precisely where the missile will. The other calls for putting the missile in an underground trench perhaps 10 to 20 miles long, moving the missile in a random fashion along the trench.

The move to a mobile missile grows out of a somewhat controversial premise, advanced by the Air Force and the Defense Department, that fixed, land-based missiles will become increasingly vulnerable to attack by the new generation of Soviet missiles and at some point, perhaps in the mid-1980s, the Soviet Union would be able to eliminate the 1,000 Minuteman missiles as a retaliatory force.

In the opinion of some arms control experts in the academic community, this premise rests on questionable, unrealistic assumptions about the reliability, accuracy and effectiveness of Soviet missiles. Mr. Schlesinger gave some support to this criticism when he observed in congressional testimony three years ago that the Soviet Union could never have "high confidence" of being able to eliminate the Minuteman force in a pre-emptive attack.

A 'Hedge'

As it was moved up through the conceptual design stage during the last three years, Missile X has been defended by administration officials as either a "hedge against a failure of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks or as a "bargaining chip" to induce the Soviet Union to enter into a new agreement on limiting such arms.

The missile has now acquired a momentum of its own, carrying it into full-scale development. Starting this month, the weapon has entered the "program validation stage" in which the Air Force will start producing hardware and start digging experimental trenches to test the design concepts.

The budget is also beginning to rise—from $69 million in the current fiscal year to perhaps as much as $400 million in the next.

Gen. Slay estimated in an interview that the cost of developing and producing Missile X could range from $15 billion to $30 billion, depending upon how many missiles were built and how they were based.

Fallout of A-Test Affects U.S. Mil

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP).—Some higher-than-normal levels of radiation have been detected in milk in Massachusetts, Connecticut and other northeastern states as the result of fallout from a Chinese nuclear test Sept. 26, the Environmental Protection Agency said yesterday.

The levels were slightly higher than those detected in Pennsylvania earlier in the week, but still well within safety limits, the agency said. As a precaution measure, the Connecticut and Massachusetts Public Health Departments have ordered dairy herds still using outdoor grazing to switch to the use of stored grain feed, the agency said.

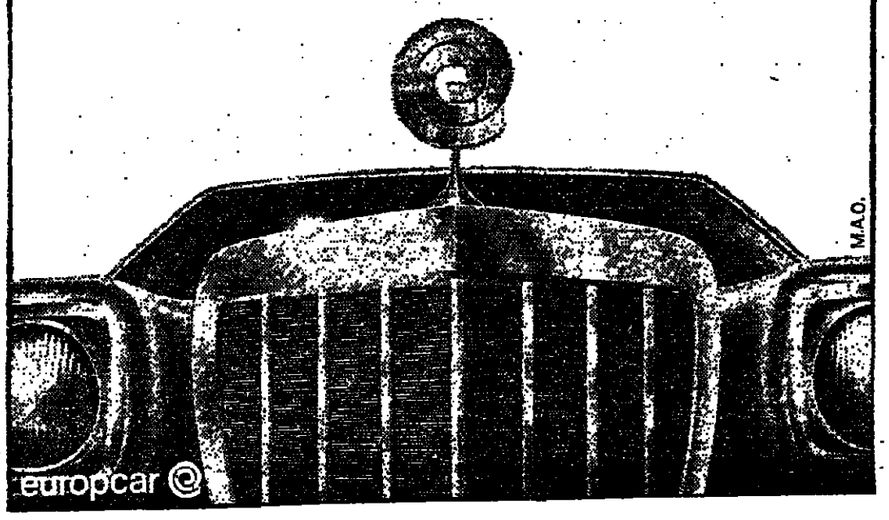
The agency reported a second cloud of fallout on Friday, but said it had not produced significant levels of radiation.

Sound Brings Violence

MARSEILLES, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—A barman who refused to turn down the sound of a jukebox was shot to death here today when an angry neighbor burst into the bar and killed him with a shotgun, the police said.

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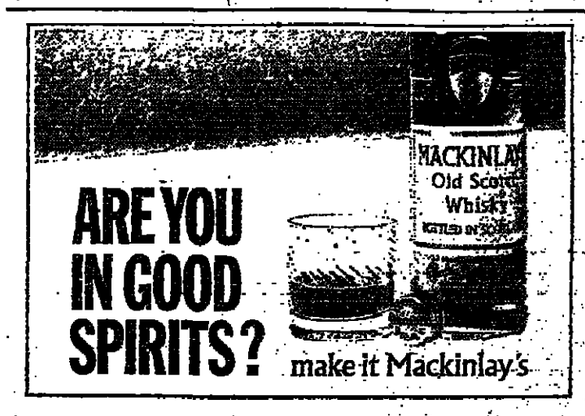
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Information: In Paris telephone 306-39-37. Please call only 9-10 a.m., 5-7 p.m./ Write: Madame Dermitzel; 46 Ave. de Suffren, 75015 Paris.



'We Built' Typewriter Used in Trial

Dean 'Quotes' Nixon on Hiss Case

By John J. Goldman

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The Watergate book by John Dean 3d came out ahead of schedule and was plunged into controversy over who said what about Alger Hiss's typewriter.

Writing about the administration's troubles during the IT&T affair, Dean quotes former President Richard Nixon as reminiscing with presidential special counsel Charles Colson about how, as a young congressman, Mr. Nixon fought to prove that Hiss was a Communist and a perjurer.

"'The typewriters are always the key,' the President told Chuck," Dean writes in his book, entitled "Blind Ambition." "'We built one in the Hiss case.'"

There is no further explanation of this assertion quoted by Colson in the Dean book, nor is the point brought up again. Hiss, during his perjury trial, denied knowledge of the typewriter evidence used against him.

The statement, ascribed to a Colson-Nixon conversation, stirred immediate reaction when the *New York Post*, in an early edition story Friday, mistakenly said that Mr. Nixon told Dean directly about the typewriter.

The Post issued a correction in later editions.

Dean's book, for which he reportedly received about $300,000, had been kept secret. The publisher, Simon and Schuster, issued no advance copies and turned down all inquiries about its contents.

The typewriter, an old Woodstock model, was a vital piece of evidence in the government's prosecution of Hiss, a former State Department official, on charges that he committed perjury when he denied turning over documents to Whittaker Chambers, a confessed Communist spy and courier.

Chambers, during the trial 26 years ago, charged that the typewriter had been used to copy material for Hiss's State Department office.

Many of Hiss's defenders have maintained that the documents had been faked, perhaps with a counterfeit typewriter manufactured to display the same type face as Hiss's machine.

'Much Later'

Dean's editor, Alice Mayhew, said that Dean had told her and officials of the publishing house that he was not in the Oval Office when the alleged conversation between Colson and Mr. Nixon took place. She said that Colson had told it to Dean at a "much later" time. She said, however, that Dean had complete notes of his conversation with Colson.

Meanwhile, Hiss, who in August, 1975, was reinstated to practice law in Massachusetts, was very cautious about Dean's story. "Presumably, Dean wasn't even present," he said in a telephone interview. "It becomes hearsay, second-hand hearsay... I think it is premature to make any statement."

"I'd rather not comment if it is good publicity for the book. I'm not in that field."

An aide to Mr. Nixon in San Clemente, Calif., when told of the paragraph, said that the "boss" was not immediately available, but he would pass the quote along to him for whatever comment he might have.

A Victim

Hiss, 71, served three years and eight months of a five-year sentence in the federal prison at Lewisburg, Pa. When he was released in 1954, he began a book, published three years later, which charged that he was a victim of politics, deliberately developed public hysteria, fake evidence and false testimony.

Standing before the judge at his sentencing, Hiss had said:

"I am confident that in the future all the facts will be brought out to show how Whittaker Chambers was able to carry out forgery by typewriter."

As the member of the committee who had pursued Hiss most tenaciously, Mr. Nixon became a national figure and a contender for the Republican vice-presidential nomination, which he won in 1952.

© Los Angeles Times.

Black Reaction to Butz Joke May Have Effect in Campaign

By Paul Delaney

CLEVELAND, Oct. 10 (NYT). —In the bars in black working-class neighborhoods here and in the homes of suburban middle-class blacks, the jokes this past week have been cynical takeoffs on the anti-black joke told by Earl Butz.

At meetings last weekend of black-elected Ohio Democrats in Columbus and of black reporters in Houston, they laughed at the Butz story, as well as the incident last month involving Vice-President Rockefeller and House Speaker Carl Albert, who, unaware that a microphone was open, made disparaging remarks about blacks in the House chamber.

It may have appeared to some that blacks took the incidents lightly. But interviews here and in other cities found that was not the case at all. Black reaction was deeply painful, with the impact probably much more profound than realized.

Some black leaders believe the incidents have already affected the presidential race in favor of Democrat Jimmy Carter, possibly increasing the percentage of the blacks who will vote and who will vote Democratic.

Relations Damaged

Black leaders further feel that the two incidents, along with disparaging remarks about ghetto blacks made a year ago by Rhode Island Gov. Philip Noel, represented a pattern that has exacerbated the tenuous relations between individual blacks and whites.

"It hurt, it really did hurt," commented William Walker about the joke told by Mr. Butz, who resigned Monday as secretary of agriculture as a result of the remarks.

Mr. Walker is editor and publisher of the Cleveland Call and Post, a black weekly newspaper, and a longtime figure in Ohio Republican politics.

"We were deeply hurt. But Negroes are more insulated now than we were 10 years ago and are better able to handle such slurs," he said.

John Wilks, who spends most of his time away from his Washington home campaigning for President Ford, said black Republicans have been distracted in their efforts on behalf of the President in order to deal with the reaction.

"I've been on the phone ever since it happened. I can't remember anything that has upset black Republicans so," said Mr. Wilks, a former deputy assistant secretary of labor.

Democrats Excited

"This is the first issue—and it's a negative issue—that has stirred excitement among blacks for Jimmy Carter," added Mr. Wilks, who is executive director of the National Black Republican Council.

Some black leaders said that similar incidents a decade ago might have provoked protests and picketing. But they said that the feeling of outrage was no less today because it was not as evident publicly.

"There's quiet outrage that is more determined than venting concern through public statements," remarked Eddie Williams, president of the Joint Center for Political Studies, a Washington research organization.

Carter strategists are attempting to capitalize on the Butz incident. A campaign spokesman in Chicago said the attack is being coordinated by the Atlanta national headquarters.

Basil Paterson, a New York attorney and vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said the Butz affair has added fuel to the Carter campaign in the black community.

A Spark in Ohio

Ohio State Rep. C.J. McLin jr., a Democrat, said he is already seeing the effects in Ohio. "That was the spark we needed in Dayton," he said.

Mr. Carl Holman, president of the National Urban Coalition, said that black reaction seemed muted because "blacks expect whites to make racist remarks about them.

"Blacks have a kind of fatalistic attitude about it," he said.

Mr. Holman said black reaction may have been slow because only a few persons, black or white, even now know what Mr. Butz actually said. The majority of the media refused to repeat it, regarding the joke as extremely obscene. Mr. Wilks said that as more people hear the exact wording, "we get more calls and letters."

Carter Miscues

CLEVELAND, Oct. 10 (AP).—When Mr. Carter appeared here yesterday before a group of black ministers and community leaders, Rep. Louis Stokes, a black Democrat, introduced him and said: "It didn't surprise us that the President didn't know the conditions in Eastern Europe. He doesn't know the conditions of Americans in America, either."

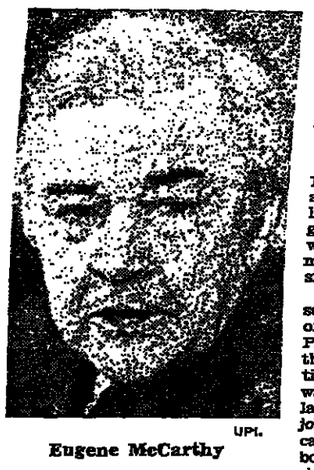
Rep. Stokes suggested that in the next debate Mr. Carter ask Mr. Ford "where 88th and Quincy is." The intersection is in a predominantly black area of Cleveland.

Mr Carter in turn said: "I'll be one president in the White House who knows where 89th and Quincy is."

Viking-2 Moves Rock On Mars in 2d Try

PASADENA, Calif., Oct. 10 (UPI).—Viking-2, successful in moving a Martian rock on the second attempt, will scoop "protected" soil from under the rock tomorrow for another experiment in the search for life on the planet.

Scientists at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory yesterday studied pictures of the maneuver, completed Friday night. It was the second time the robot laboratory of the Viking-2 had tried to move a rock to uncover soil particles uncontaminated by solar rays. The first attempt failed. The rock was moved several inches.



UPI.

Eugene McCarthy

Both Parties Are Attacked By McCarthy

By Helen Dewar

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 10 (WP). —Eugene McCarthy, the former Democratic senator from Minnesota, kicked off the final phase of his independent drive for the presidency here this weekend with an attack on the two-party system and a glimpse of what a McCarthy cabinet would look like.

While still declining to designate his vice-presidential running mate, he told a press conference yesterday he would name former North Carolina Gov. Terry Sanford, Boston Mayor Kevin White, former Interior Secretary Walter Hickel, Dreyfus Fund president Howard Stein and U-Haul Co. executive Sam Shoen of Phoenix to a reorganized five-member cabinet.

Until his proposed streamlining of the executive branch is approved by Congress, he said, he would choose interim cabinet members including Frank Getlein, co-host of a television news show and former Washington Star entertainment columnist, as secretary of defense.

Access to Ballots

Mr. McCarthy, 60, whose 1968 anti-Vietnam war campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination forced President Lyndon Johnson into retirement, has gained access to the ballot in about 30 states after months of petition passing, litigation and rearguard opposition by Democrats fearful that he could spoil Jimmy Carter's chances of winning the presidency.

Mr. McCarthy was here for a speech to 1,500 University of Wisconsin students and a national conference of McCarthy electors, his designated representatives to the electoral college.

In his speech Friday night, he accused the two parties of "bipartisan militarism... economic failure... and abuse of power," reserving his harshest criticism for Mr. Carter and said he would not mind if President Ford beat Mr. Carter.

Asked if he thought he could win, he dismissed it as a silly question, and then added that he believes he would have a "significant impact" on the outcome, implying he expects to have a deciding voice in the state-by-state vote and eventual electoral college choice between President Ford and Mr. Carter.

Callaway Case Divides Senators

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP).—Former Army Secretary Howard Callaway's efforts to expand a Colorado ski resort in which he had a financial interest "raise serious questions of impropriety," a narrowly divided Senate subcommittee said last week.

The five Democrats on the subcommittee concluded that a July, 1975, meeting between Agriculture Department officials and Mr. Callaway in his Pentagon office laid the groundwork for pressure from the then agriculture secretary, Earl Butz, for approval of the expansion.

The subcommittee's four Republican members said they had found "no testimony or evidence that pressure by Mr. Callaway was used in pursuit of his business interests."

Despite their conclusion, the Democrats reported that they could find no evidence that the reversal of a Forest Service recommendation against the expansion resulted from pressure from Mr. Callaway or Mr. Butz.

Coca-Cola Co. Probes Its Foreign Payments

ATLANTA, Oct. 10 (UPI).—The Coca-Cola Co. has reported that "questionable" foreign payments totaling about $300,000 have been discovered by company officials.

A statement released by the firm Friday said that the payments "appear to have violated the company's strict policy that its business be conducted in accordance with legal and high ethical standards." Officials declined to give details at this time.

News Analysis

Spotlight Turned on Vulnerable Aspect of Ford

By Jules Witcover

CLEVELAND, Oct. 10 (WP).—It was a normal weekend night at the Ceska Sin Karlin Hall. The horseshoe bar was crowded, two games of pool and a card game were under way; little groups of middle-aged men and women were sitting around drinking beer.

While the political world outside seemed awash in the latest flap of the presidential campaign—President Ford's debate remark that "there is no Soviet domination of Eastern Europe"—the talk was of other things: the Cleveland Browns, gripes about the job foreman, television shows. The campaign bug had not bitten anybody here—three weeks before the election.

But when the customers were asked about Mr. Ford's debate remark, the consensus was clear and overwhelming. It was best summed up by a plant inspector named Mike, who didn't want his last name used ("You couldn't spell it anyway," he said).

"Ford said something he shouldn't have said," Mike offered. "I'm Croatian and I'm surprised the man could be mistaken like that.

'Thinking Democratic'

"I really have to think over how I'm going to vote. I consider myself a Republican, but I'm thinking Democratic now. It was stupid."

At the bar, Jane Hess, a secretary with forebears from Germany, said: "Who advises this guy—eighth grade kids, no more than that. He can't be that dumb."

In these and other comments, what came through resoundingly was the incredulity: "How could the President of the United States make such a statement? And if the reaction at Ceska Sin Karlin Hall is typical, then the Ford campaign must confront head-on the one fear that has been lurking behind all its strategy—that Mr. Ford is widely perceived as a decent man not really sharp enough for the White House.

Mr. Ford had seemed to be making steady gains against a stumbling, mistake-prone Jimmy Carter. But as Mr. Ford returns from his Western postdebate swing, he is back on his heels again, and it is not only because of the Eastern European remark. His retreat on releasing the names of all firms that have participated in the Arab boycott of Israel may undermine his support among Jews and further erode his credibility.

His handling of the forced resignation of Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz, which drove him onto the defensive last weekend, has given Mr. Carter even more ammunition.



Associated Press.

TIGHT FIT—President Ford, campaigning in Oklahoma Friday, was given a University of Oklahoma football helmet, which proved to be a tight fit. Saturday he attended the Oklahoma-Texas game in Dallas, but national television coverage of him making the pre-game coin flip was canceled by ABC-TV for fear it would have to grant equal time to other presidential contenders.

Jim King, a Carter aide, put it this way: "For the first time in the campaign, Ford is the issue. Earlier, the issue was the Republican party, or the economy, and then for much of September it was Carter. But now it's Ford."

Jim Baker, Mr. Ford's campaign manager, said much the same thing in another, more defensive way: "Well, the direction of this news goes in the direction you don't want necessarily. We had 3 1/2 outstanding weeks that were hard to match. If you're going to have a week like this, better to have it after 3 1/2 outstanding weeks, and not near the end of the campaign."

But if Mr. Ford is to get his campaign off the defensive and back onto the attack, he has no time to waste.

While Mr. Ford has been floundering the last few days—he tried to clarify his debate statement on Eastern Europe in California and only got himself in more deeply—Mr. Carter has been getting his own act together. He has been hitting Mr. Ford hard, keeping the debate flap before the public and network television and going after his opponent on his personal taxes and his insulated manner of campaigning. Mr. Carter also has been sounding all the standard Democratic economic themes bolstered by recent unfavorable economic indices that themselves have undercut the Ford claim that inflation is easing.

Both sides recognize that the critical battleground in the campaign's home stretch is the bloc of Northeastern and Midwestern industrial states of relatively high ethnic vote. Mr. Ford's political director, Stuart Spencer, said a few days ago that the President must win five or six of the eight largest states if he is to be elected. In six of them—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois—the ethnic vote can be crucial.

The Ford campaign's hope is, of course, that this latest flap will run its course, in the way that Mr. Carter's "ethnic purity" remark during the primaries was only a passing problem. But in that case, Mr. Carter quickly mobilized black leadership to support him publicly after making a public apology. Few national leaders of the Eastern European ethnic groups have come forward in Mr. Ford's defense. In fact most have blasted him or shared the general disbelief that he could have erred so badly.

If the Eastern European controversy does not die quickly, Mr. Ford will be carrying it on his back precisely as he brings his campaign into the industrial states. It takes no crystal ball to look ahead and see scores of protesting signs, duly televised by the networks, at Ford appearances in these states.

A Carter campaign adviser said he did not believe the issue could be sustained much longer. "If this were Oct. 22, that might be the campaign right there, but it's not, and something else will come along to make people forget this."

Mondale-Dole Debate

But in Friday night's televised debate between the vice-presidential candidates, Sen. Walter Mondale and Sen. Robert Dole, the Ford troubles are certain to be raised by questioners or injected by Sen. Mondale.

And just a week later, Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter meet for their third debate. Not even the good fairy is likely to intercede with Mr. Carter to keep the ethnic issue out of the discussion. By then, the election will be only 11 days away.

In all this, the gnawing problem for Mr. Ford is not simply how he can straighten out the Eastern European remark. He must also combat an impression that the remark appears to have left among many voters that he isn't very smart—that, in Lyndon Johnson's memorable phrase, he "can't walk and chew gum at the same time."

Probation Study Slated on Agnew

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10 (Reuter.).—A judge has ordered the Justice Department to investigate allegations that former Vice-President Spiro Agnew has violated terms of his probation.

The allegations were made in a $2-million civil suit filed in federal court here against Agnew by a New York lawyer, Sam Pokur.

Agnew was fined $10,000 and placed on three years unsupervised probation on Oct. 10, 1973, when he pleaded no contest to a charge of tax evasion.

Mr. Pokur alleged in his suit that Agnew violated the terms of his probation by retaining for several months after his resignation expensive gifts he received from Arab leaders. He also said Agnew had continued dealing with the Arabs as an unregistered foreign agent.

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Giscard's 'Solidarity' Call Goes Sour

French Workers Fuming Over Surtax Help for Farmers

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS, Oct. 10 (WP).—Two weeks of abundant rainfall across France have failed to douse the anger of French taxpayers who are being asked to hand over an extra 5 million francs ($1 billion) this fall to compensate farmers and dairymen hit by this summer's severe drought.

The lingering effects of the century's most widespread natural calamity in Western Europe threaten to become a volatile social and political issue here.

While other European governments have quietly set aside special drought-relief funds for their farmers, the French government has publicized its special drought surtax, a major part of whose revenues will come from a graduated levy on income taxes, and is reaping a whirlwind of discontent, especially with industrial and white-collar workers.

"The level of hostility between city dwellers and farmers is the highest it has been since World War II, when you had to drive out to the farms and pay enormous amounts for an egg," a Ministry of the Interior official noted.

"Many people are convinced the farmers never pay their share of taxes anyway, and they think the farmers are getting rich twice from the drought—once from increasing prices because of the drought and now from government aid," he added.

Engineer's Protest

"Why should I pay a surtax to help people who are a lot richer than I am?" Marc Bernier, an engineer, asked a newsman. "Just look at how much a hectare sells for in Normandy or Brittany and tell me about the poor farmers."

Discontent over the drought tax is merging with a broader dissatisfaction with the austerity and tax-revision program—the Barre plan—that the government announced two weeks ago. The burden of this program falls heavily on the loosely structured white-collar urban working population, which accounts for 20 per cent of the national labor force but pays about 40 per cent of national income taxes.

For the first time in many years, the union of bank employees formally joined with the leftist-dominated industrial unions Thursday in a general strike protesting the economic measures proposed by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Prime Minister Raymond Barre.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing calls the $1-billion relief package, half of which will be funded by the surcharge on income taxes, an effort of "national solidarity" in confronting the drought, which cost French farmers an estimated *$2 billion in lost income.*

The President stressed that France's 2.5 million farmers, 20 per cent of the work force, had already suffered from bad harvests and a fall in total income last year.

The rest of the relief fund will come from special taxes on corporations, automobile licenses and the self-employed.

Britain was also hit hard by the drought but farmers make up only 2.6 per cent of the labor force there and evidently have not dramatized whatever problems they have encountered as the well-organized French farmers have. The British government is raising $50 million for drought aid through a small increase in milk prices but this has stirred no apparent controversy.

West Germany has appropriated $60 million to subsidize lower interest rates for farmers who lose income because of the drought there. But the government feels direct aid should be reserved only for individual disaster cases.

Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, where farming populations range between 5 and 7 per cent of the labor force, are also financing modest relief programs limited to the needy out of general government revenues, as is Italy.

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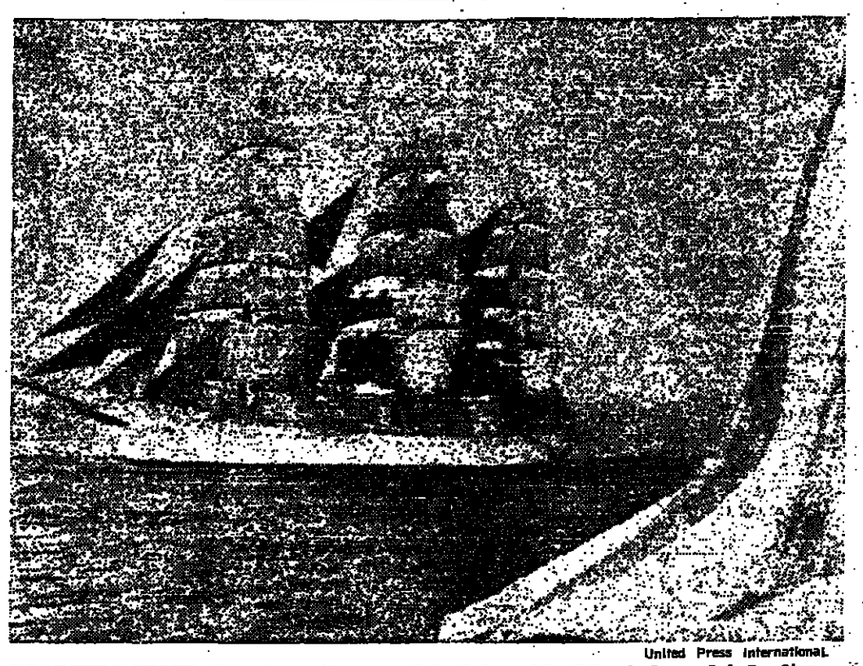
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Kreisky Opens A-Power Debate

VIENNA, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, apparently concerned about the political implications of nuclear power, says he will allow his party a free vote in parliamentary debates on the issue.

Mr. Kreisky said Friday that it was an important political question which should not be left to technical experts. He said that his Cabinet was divided about the development of nuclear energy. The country's first such plant, at Zwentendorf near here, is scheduled to begin generating electricity at the end of next year.

The Chancellor, a Socialist, was speaking at the launching of a nationwide campaign to inform the public about nuclear energy. Observers said his cautious approach appeared to be prompted by the emergence of nuclear power as an election issue in countries such as Sweden, where a Socialist government lost power last month.



United Press International

GOODWILL VISIT—The Argentine naval training ship Libertad, modeled after a 19th-century frigate, approaching the Greek island of Hydra on a visit to pay homage to two islanders who played a role in the founding of Argentina's Navy.

Improvements Bring Problems

Changes Come to Remote Eastern Turkey

By Steven V. Roberts

ERZURUM, Turkey, Oct. 10 (NYT).—It won't be long now: The first snow has brushed the tops of the bare, brown hills above the city; soon it will bury everything, and Erzurum will not see the earth again until June.

The streets of this provincial capital are full of horse carts, piled high with wood and coal and hay. The poor are gathering the only fuel they can afford—animal manure to be shaped into flat, round cakes, which they stack up outside their doors.

When a fire breaks out in the time of heavy snow, the engines will be blocked and the blaze will go unchecked. And when a person dies, the coffin will not fit through the narrow paths hacked out of the drifts.

"We have two enemies," Mayor Orhan Serifsoy said. "One is winter, the other is the Russians."

Backward Area

This brutal climate is the main reason why eastern Turkey remains the most backward part of the country. The 18 provinces of Turkey on this side of the Euphrates River contain 30 per cent of the territory and 20 per cent of the people, but only 10 per cent of Turkey's public investment and 3 per cent of the private. There is one doctor for every 588 persons in Istanbul, one for every 4,500 in Erzurum.

Recent years have brought many changes—roads, television, schools—and many new problems. The cities are swelling, and Erzurum now has 160,000 people, four times its prewar total. The east is waking up, aspirations are rising and the gap between what people have and what they want is growing.

"The big change occurs when the children go away to school, particularly after university," said Dundar Ozden, a local lawyer and politician. "They don't want to go back to the village or live in the same conditions, but they cannot find a proper job. They're in a very miserable position."

This high valley, more than 6,000 feet above sea level, was a frontier outpost for the Byzantine Empire and a major way station on the great East-West caravan routes. When the caravans stopped, so did Erzurum's main income. With a growing season of only four months, the land will not produce much except wheat and hay.

"Everybody talks about developing the east, but everybody wants to set up in the west," noted an economist. "If you stick a businessman out in Erzurum, you have to put everything on trucks, and it costs a great deal. Besides, the markets are in the west, the technology is in the west, the existing plants are in the west."

As the mayor noted, the second enemy of the east is the Soviet Union. This region has suffered numerous invasions from that direction, and businessmen have been reluctant to invest in a potential battlefield.

Moreover, eastern Turkey is the home of the Kurds, a distinct ethnic group with a strong desire for autonomy. Some Turks believe that the government has kept the east backward as a way of keeping the Kurds quiet.

Seventy per cent of the easterners still live in villages, some so small and inaccessible that they still lack schools. Teachers are sent here by the government in Ankara, 600 miles to the west, but as soon as they gain seniority most leave. Even Ataturk University has trouble attracting staff members, since its new campus on the edge of town attracts wolves in winter.

Civil servants are transferred out here as punishment, and as Fikret Otyan, a journalist who specializes in eastern problems, put it, "The government is still behaving as if the place was some sort of colony."

Partly for these reasons, the area has remained a stronghold of Islam. Erzurum is filled with signs advertising package deals for making the *hajj*, the pilgrimage to Mecca required of devout Moslems.

Changes Appearing

Yet changes are coming, slowly but steadily. Turkey adopted a multiparty democracy after World War II, and now no politician can afford to ignore the east. "They need our votes," explained Mr. Ozden, the lawyer.

Roads have improved, mainly because Erzurum is again on a caravan route and the goods trucked from Europe to Iran and points east come through here. Newspapers that used to take four or five days to get here from Istanbul now arrive the same afternoon. Television started two years ago and there are broadcasts four nights a week.

Many professors at Ataturk University studied in the United States on a special program, and it is not unusual to see a car on campus with a University of Nebraska sticker, for example. Thousands of easterners have gone to work in West Germany, and they come back with new money and new ideas.

"The basic character of our religion—acceptance of your fate—has changed," Mayor Serifsoy said. "Now people want more."

"My father owned a textile shop," he said. "He used to pray five times a day, like all good Moslems, and if he sold a few things he was satisfied. I don't have time to pray five times a day. And my brothers, who still run the shop, are not satisfied. . . They want to do something else."

Japan and Russia To Discuss MiG

TOKYO, Oct. 10 (UPI).—The Soviet Union said yesterday it will begin talks with Japan this week on the return of the MiG-25 jet fighter flown to Japan last month by a defecting Russian pilot.

Foreign Ministry officials said that Ivan Tsekhonya, minister-counselor at the Soviet Embassy, told the ministry the Russians would be ready to start talks after Wednesday.

Japan has informed the Soviet Union that it would be ready to return the plane after next Friday on completion of tests on it by a team of Japanese and U.S. experts.

Currency Rains On Rome Piazza

ROME, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—A man who scattered his life savings over Rome from a light plane said today he was protesting delays in a legal investigation of his son's death.

The son, 17, was killed in a gliding accident 18 months ago. His father, plumber Vito Pennetta, 40, caused traffic chaos yesterday when he threw bundles of notes worth 1.5 million lire (about $1,800) from the plane into the Piazza Venezia.

He said an inquiry had still to establish whether there had been a delay in organizing a search party for his son.

Three Slain in Tehran

TEHRAN, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—Three terrorists died in a gun battle with police in the streets of Tehran last week, the government announced yesterday.

Thai Leftists, Intellectuals Quit Bangkok

Crackdown Staged By the New Regime

By David A. Andelman

BANGKOK, Oct. 10 (NYT).—Scores of leftist students, professors and politicians have gone into hiding or, in some cases, have fled the country in the wake of Wednesday's coup by a group of rightist military officers.

A number of leftist sympathizers reportedly have been arrested, particularly in the hours following the major police action Wednesday morning at Thammasat University, the center of demonstrations that preceded the military take-over of the government.

At least one prominent spokesman for Thailand's intellectual community left the country two days ago. Friends said Dr. Puey Ungpakorn, who was the rector of Thammasat University, left because he feared retaliation from military officials for student demonstrations.

Other persons said that a number of leftist politicians who were close to students had left Bangkok.

Classes Shut

Few expect university classes to resume at least until after Thursday, the anniversary of the October, 1973, uprising against the military. The left usually celebrates the date with demonstrations.

Police have seized more than 1 million books in raids on the universities and bookstores in Bangkok since Thursday. Police sources said that the books were all "pro-Communist publications."

Twelve of the nation's leading daily newspapers, meanwhile, began publishing yesterday under censorship guidelines.

A handful of the first students arrested were released yesterday on cash bail of $1,500. They told stories of police firing into crowds of students who were waving white flags of surrender and forcing students down five flights of stairs in buildings at Thammasat University, kicking them and beating them with rifle butts.

Meanwhile, Supreme Court Chief Justice Thanin Kraivichien, who late Friday night was named the new premier of Thailand, reportedly began a series of meetings yesterday that, it is believed, would lead to formation of a new military-backed government within two weeks.

Journalist's Papers Seized

BANGKOK, Oct. 10 (AP).—Police have confiscated Communist "documents" belonging to a foreign journalist, the Thai radio said yesterday.

It said the documents and other "Communist equipment" belonged to Bruce Palling, an Australian national and freelance writer who left Bangkok several months ago for Rhodesia. He worked on a free-lance basis for The Washington Post, Newsweek and the British Broadcasting Corp. and had spent several years in Southeast Asia.

Airfield Use Is Cited

Adviser to Thai Junta Sees Closer Coordination With U.S.

By Lewis M. Simons

BANGKOK, Oct. 10 (WP).—Thailand's new military rulers will draw the country's policies back into line with those of the United States, perhaps offering U.S. forces expanded use of air bases here, according to Thanat Khoman, the junta's civilian adviser on foreign affairs.

The junta will also make efforts to improve Thailand's relations with its Communist neighbors in Indochina, Mr. Thanat said in an interview.

Under pressure by the civilian governments of former Premiers Kukrit Pramoj and his brother Seni Pramoj, the United States withdrew all but about 200 of its military personnel from Thailand and closed its electronic surveillance bases here earlier this year. At the height of the Vietnam war, major U.S. troop contingents were stationed in this country and Thai airfields were bases for U.S. bombing missions against the Communists in Vietnam.

Ex-Foreign Minister

Mr. Thanat, who until 1971 was foreign minister in the regime of former military dictator Thanom Kittikachorn, said that the expulsion of the U.S. forces was a key issue in alienating the senior officers who staged last week's coup. They were led by Adm. Sa-Ngad Chaloryu.

Mr. Thanat said in the interview that the Seni government's efforts to appease the Vietnamese during its six months in power "undoubtedly antagonised the military."

Mr. Thanat, whose views on the U.S. military presence here have varied over the years, said he was "afraid that the United States is no longer very much interested in Southeast Asia." But he said that Thailand's new military regime "can and should help improve relations between our two countries."

While cautioning that there cannot be a return to "former circumstances," with a massive U.S. force in Thailand—"That is out of the question and, besides, the situation no longer warrants it"—he said that there are still specific areas in which closer military ties with the United States can be achieved.

'Some Advantages'

"Thailand still offers some advantages to the United States," Mr. Thanat said, citing, "for example, temporary use of our air bases." At the moment, U.S. military aircraft outfitted with electronic surveillance equipment are permitted to stop at Takhli Air Base in central Thailand on flights between Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines and Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean.

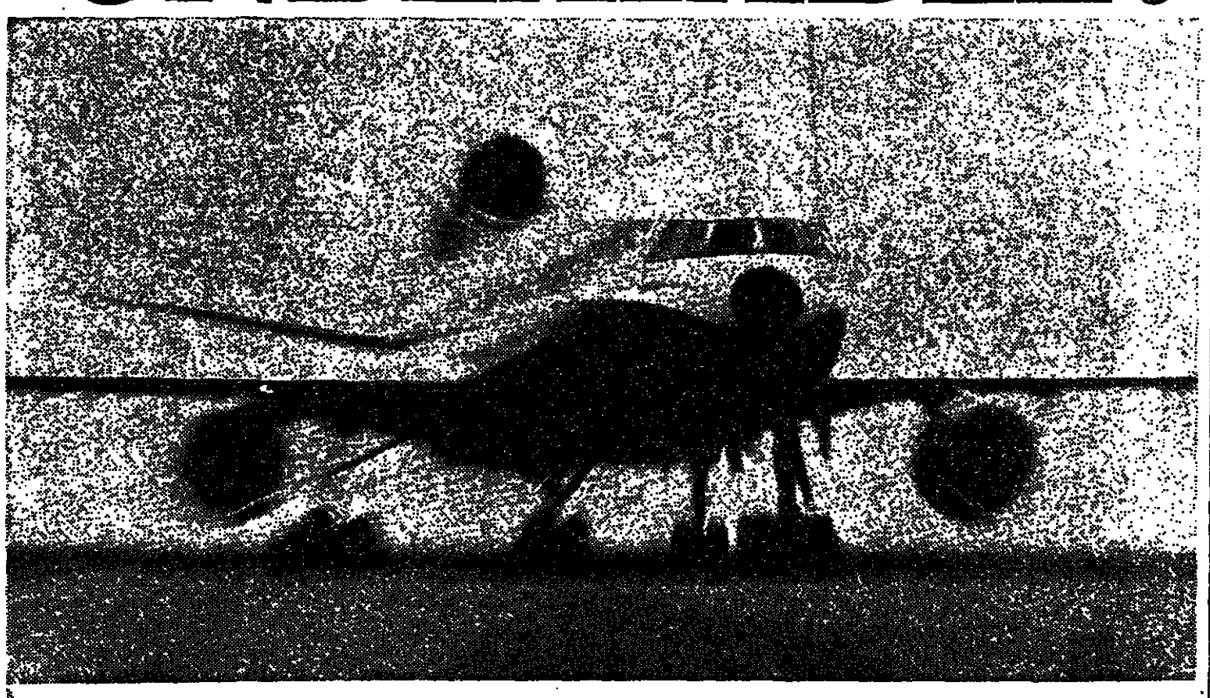
Each takeoff and landing of U.S. aircraft at Takhli must be cleared with Thai military authorities. Under a new arrangement envisaged by Mr. Thanat, those formalities might be bypassed.

He did not suggest, however, that the United States be invited to reopen its electronic surveillance base at Ramasun. Thai sources have indicated that doing so would be too expensive and troublesome. The surveillance activity reportedly has been moved elsewhere.

Threat by Breton Army

BREST, France, Oct. 10 (AP).—The outlawed Breton Revolutionary Army announced yesterday it has told its members to "use their guns" against the French "capitalist state colonizer," and threatened to physically eliminate" anyone working on a new army barracks in Brittany.

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Bush Meets Justice Aides

CIA Is Said to Aid in Probe Of Letelier Bombing Death

By Stephen J. Lynton and Timothy S. Robinson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (WP).—Central Intelligence Agency director George Bush has met with Justice Department officials to aid in the federal investigations of the bombing death of former Chilean Ambassador Orlando Letelier here last month, according to reliable sources.

He conferred last Monday with Assistant Attorney General Stanley Pottinger and Assistant U.S. Attorney Eugene Propper, who is coordinating the investigation, a source close to the investigation said.

Although few details of their discussion could be ascertained Friday, the meeting was the first indication that the investigation into Mr. Letelier's death has involved high officials of the CIA and the Justice Department. The investigation itself is now being conducted largely by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The CIA's role in the investigation poses sensitive ethical and legal questions, according to officials close to the probe. The CIA was involved in efforts to overthrow the Chilean regime of the late President Salvador Allende, in which Mr. Letelier was a high official. In addition, the investigation may turn up sensitive information that the CIA may want to keep secret for "national security" reasons, these officials say.

CIA Charter

The CIA, moreover, operates under a charter and other federal regulations that restrict its domestic activities. In February, President Ford issued new "guidelines" for U.S. intelligence operations. They included a broad prohibition against domestic intelligence gathering and spying as well as a series of exceptions to this limitation.

Mr. Letelier, 44, who has been an outspoken critic of the present Chilean military junta, was killed Sept. 21 when a bomb exploded beneath his car as he was driving here. He had been Allende's foreign minister and minister of defense as well as ambassador to the United States. He was imprisoned for 364 days by the military regime that overthrew Allende in 1973.

A charming and influential man with many friends on Capitol Hill, Mr. Letelier became the most prominent Chilean critic in the United States of the current Santiago regime.

Intelligence Briefings

The meeting Monday of CIA and Justice Department officials was called to discuss what role the CIA should play in the Letelier investigation, reliable sources said. According to a source, Mr. Bush promised that the CIA would cooperate in the investigation.

In addition to the meeting with Mr. Bush, it is also known that federal investigators have had detailed intelligence briefings and been given access to highly classified documents by CIA officials. The briefings and documents are reported to include accounts of activities by Chilean and other Latin American terrorist groups.

The probe has taken investigators from the violence-prone, rightist community of Cuban and other Latin American exile groups, based in Miami, to a New York City hotel where some Chileans were found to have made a series of suspicious long-distance phone calls, according to various sources.

Two Men Held In Cuban Crash

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—A team of Cuban investigators has arrived here to question two men being held in connection with the crash of a Cuban DC-8 airliner off Barbados Wednesday.

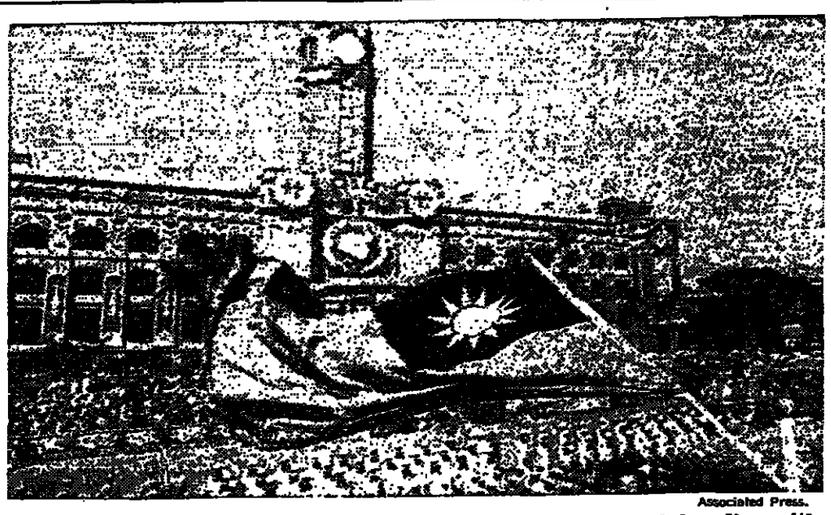
Police said that the two men were Venezuelans who had traveled aboard the airliner to Barbados, disembarked and returned to Trinidad. No charges have been brought against them.

The aircraft crashed into the sea, killing all 73 persons on board, 20 minutes after take-off from Barbados as the pilot was trying to return for an emergency landing. Cuba's diplomatic representative in Barbados, Abdo Soto, has said there was no doubt that the aircraft was sabotaged.

El Salvador Colonel Guilty in N.Y. Gun Plot

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP).—A U.S. District Court jury here has convicted Col. Manuel Alfonso Rodriguez, 48, former military chief of staff of El Salvador, of conspiring to sell 10,000 submachine guns to federal tax agents posing as gangsters.

A co-defendant, Raymond Geraldo, 48, of Fort Lee, N.J., was also found guilty Friday of conspiracy and making false statements. Judge Kevin Thomas Duffy set Nov. 5 for sentencing for both men, who face up to five years imprisonment and $10,000 in fines each.



Associated Press.

TAIWAN FETE—Nationalist Chinese celebrating anniversary of founding with ceremonies at presidential palace in Taipei. Leaders vowed to recover mainland.

U.S. Charges 7 Small Firms Over Arab Boycott of Israel

By William H. Jones and Nancy L. Ross

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (WP).—Seven relatively small U.S. corporations have been charged by the Commerce Department with knowingly violating federal law by not reporting requests to participate in the Arab boycott of Israel.

In the first such cases to be filed, the administration said it had "reasonable cause to believe" that the companies were asked to take part in the economic boycott and that required reports on these approaches were not filed.

Friday's announcement was issued a day after President Ford was forced to retreat from a pledge he made in Wednesday night's debate with Democratic challenger Jimmy Carter that the Commerce Department would release names of firms that have participated in the boycott.

Instead, the administration said Thursday, only reports of future requests would be released. A notice to be published this week in the Federal Register states that all boycott-related requests received on or after Oct. 7 must be reported and made public, except for proprietary data on price and quantity.

Since firms have 15 days after receipt of a boycott request to file, no reports are expected at the Commerce Department before Oct. 25, the agency said Friday night.

According to the department, the seven firms cited did not receive requests to discriminate against U.S. citizens. Just what the companies were asked to do was not disclosed but the agency said the reporting requirement had been brought to their attention.

The companies may contest the government's charges. If found guilty, a variety of penalties could be applied. For minor infractions, a spokesman said, export privileges would be withdrawn. Major violations will be referred to the Justice Department for criminal prosecution under the Trading With the Enemy Act, of 1917, which could result in fines of up to $10,000 and jail sentences of up to 10 years for those convicted.

The firms named were Henry Stern and Co., Hartsdale, N.Y.; L and M Export Co., Downey, Calif.; Longhorn Machine Works, Houston; M. Swift and Sons, Hartford, Conn.; Pako Corp., Minneapolis; Stafford Miller Export, Jersey City, and Wilk Industries, N.Y.

Kenneth Knopf, chairman of Pako, a manufacturer of photography processing equipment, expressed surprise at the action. "If we were guilty of something, it was an oversight . . . As far as I know, there have been no direct requests to aid the boycott," he said.

The Pako chairman said his firm "very rarely" exports goods to the Middle East but does ship $10 million to $15 million worth of goods annually to Europe and Japan. If any boycott requests were received, Mr. Knopf added, they were not revealed to him.

Jack Minor, president of L and M Export Co., called the charge "impossible." Mr. Minor, whose firm makes construction equipment, said he first learned about the allegations a week ago.

As Mr. Minor explained it, L and M received an order for two street pavers worth $94,600 from a South Korean firm. By the time he was able to begin delivery to Seoul, the firm had obtained a contract in Saudi Arabia. It asked Mr. Minor to forward the pavers to Saudi Arabia.

A Saudi bank sent a letter of credit to Minor's forwarder and Mr. Minor received payment. He never saw the letter of credit. A few days ago he saw it for the first time and discovered it contained a request that "the goods not bear the hexagonal star of Israel."

'Cairo' Makes Boycott List

KUWAIT, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—The Greek-registered cargo ship Cairo has been placed on the Arab boycott list.

An order published today in the Kuwait official Gazette said that the 4,533-ton ship was being placed on the list for contravening regulations of the office in charge of the Arab boycott of Israel.

The ship is owned by the Panama-based Panmares Neptunea Co.

Vessels With Speeds of 80 Knots

U.S. Navy Is Developing Air-Cushioned Ships

By Norman Kempster

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—In the 1890s, a decade before the Wright brothers made their first flight, the U.S. Navy developed a ship capable of speeds of up to 30 knots.

Today, while jet planes flash overhead, the world's warships still are limited to speeds of about 30 knots, about 36 miles an hour. But sometime this autumn, the Navy plans to pick the contractor for a project intended to bring the man-of-war into the jet age.

Plans call for construction of a 3,000-ton jet-powered ship—the size of a small destroyer—capable of speeds of up to 80 knots (more than 90 mph). The Navy sees the ship as a carrier of helicopters, vertical take-off aircraft, Cruise missiles and ballistic missiles. Primarily, it would be a submarine hunter.

Capt. Carl Boyd, head of the project that has been testing two 100-ton prototypes since 1971, is enthusiastic about the ship, which he envisions as an eventual replacement for small destroyers and frigates.

Natural Resistance

Powered by modified aircraft jet engines, the ship rides on a cushion of air that lifts it almost, but not quite, out of the water. Capt. Boyd insists that there are no technological problems that cannot be overcome. But he admits he is not so sure about overcoming the Navy's natural resistance to anything new.

"The concept is so revolutionary and the Navy is so conservative that you have a hard time getting anything new adopted in the Navy," Capt. Boyd said in an interview at Patuxent River Navy Base in Maryland, where one of the 100-ton prototypes is berthed.

The Navy is looking at two types of extremely fast ships—hydrofoils and air-cushion vehicles. Capt. Boyd's project involves a variant of the air-cushion vehicle known as a "surface effect ship" (SES).

Hydrofoils are, in effect, flying boats, rising several feet out of the water at top speed. The Navy hopes to build about 24 hydrofoil missile boats, mostly for use in coastal waters. They would displace 230 tons and would have speeds of more than 40 knots but they would be smaller and slower than the proposed 3,000-ton SES.

Like a Pilot

Recently, the Navy took one of the two 100-ton surface effect prototypes out for a run on Chesapeake Bay.

A light wind produced two-foot waves on the bay as Lt. Doug Guertin edged SES-100A out of the Patuxent River and into the bay. He handled the boat much like an aircraft pilot, holding a steering wheel and flipping levers. Much of the operation of the ship is automated, connected to an onboard computer.

A gauge showed a speed of nine knots. The air cushion was not yet operating and the boat bumped along. Then Lt. Guertin turned on the four jet engines that power the fans which produce the air cushion. The speed quickly climbed to 50 knots but the ride was surprisingly steady—bumpier than a passenger plane but less bouncy than a conventional power boat at much slower speeds.

Capt. Boyd said the boat has made 45 knots through 10-foot waves. A conventional destroyer would have to slow to no more than 10 knots in such a sea, he said.

The SEA-100A was designed by Aerojet General Corp. and built by the Tacoma Boat Building Co. It is now maintained by technicians from the Rohr Corp. The other prototype, SES-100B, was designed and built by the Bell Aerospace Division of Textron Corp.

Rohr and Bell are competitors for the contract to build the 3,000-ton version. The Navy plans to select the successful bidder next month. If all goes well, the ship will be in the water sometime in 1981.

In addition to the advantage of speed, the new ship would be more difficult to sink than older craft. Capt. Boyd said the ship would be virtually invulnerable to guns or torpedoes because it could outspeed a torpedo and could keep well out of gun range. It could be hit by a missile, he said, but its speed would complicate aiming problems.

Capt. Boyd thinks the primary mission of the SES would be to hunt enemy submarines. He said the ship would be far better at that task than anything now afloat because of its speed and because it can hover almost motionless when that is necessary.

An operational 3,000-ton ship would have a crew of about 125, but only five people, three on the bridge and two in the engineering area, would need to be on watch at any one time. The minimum watch on a conventional destroyer is 26 to 30 people.

The reason for the smaller staffing is the high degree of automation. The Navy hopes the computers will also help keep the jet boat from colliding with other ships.

Except for streamlining made necessary by its higher speed, a surface effect ship looks very much like a conventional ship from the outside. But the lower portion of the hull is hollow, permitting the fans to develop the air cushion.

Zumwalt's Support

"Two years ago, it looked like we were dead," Capt. Boyd recalled. "There were people who were taking bets that we wouldn't survive much after Zumwalt left."

Adm. Elmo Zumwalt, former chief of naval operations and now retired, supported the ship at a time when some other admirals considered it a waste of time and money.

So far, the SES project has been relatively inexpensive. The government has spent $200 million over the last 10 years to produce the two 100-ton prototypes, two smaller boats and research reports.

The budget for the new fiscal year calls for spending $48 million more on research and development. Neither the Navy nor the prospective contractors would estimate the cost of a 3,000-ton model. A frigate of similar size now costs more than $100 million a ship. Capt. Boyd envisions an eventual fleet of 50 SES ships.

Advances in naval architecture are relatively slow. Work on the surface effect ship began in 1966 and it could be 1986 before the final decision can be made about whether to add it to the fleet.

© Los Angeles Times.

Ford Puts Quota On the Importing Of Meat Into U.S.

DALLAS, Oct. 10 (AP).—President Ford signed a proclamation yesterday imposing meat-import quotas for the first time in the 12-year history of the beef import law.

The quota was set at 1.233 billion pounds of meat, which White House officials said would be about 6 per cent of U.S. consumption. It takes effect immediately.

The possibility of imposing quotas was disclosed earlier last week by Agriculture Department officials. Mr. Ford acted after the department estimated that imports for the year would total 1.250 billion pounds.

The quota level will permit a slight increase in imports this year over last year when imports totaled 1.209 billion pounds. Little if any adverse effect on consumer prices is anticipated, officials said.

Mr. Ford acted a day after his opponent for the presidency, Jimmy Carter, urged immediate action to protect U.S. cattlemen.

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For all their luxury, their long life, their sophisticated engineering, the 131 and 132 offer enormous value. To find cars of comparable quality and comparable features, you'd have to spend hundreds, perhaps thousands, more.

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It's a quality you'll have to see to believe in our bigger cars.

FIAT

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6—Monday, October 11, 1976

Clouded Crystal

They are going to enclose the body of Mao Tse-tung in a crystal sarcophagus, to perpetuate his memory, and to "educate and inspire the people" to carry out his behests. Doubtless the late chairman will be entombed in the finest crystal, but in the nature of things it will be clouded. There will be many who will dispute over Mao's memory, and more who will interpret his behests after their own fashion.

For while China has been as calm as earthquakes permitted in the wake of Mao's death, there are rumblings within that huge nation's political structure, hints of internal struggles and hints of violence to come. And when the walls of Peking blossomed—not with those varied blooms that Mao once optimistically summoned forth, but with posters hailing Hua Kuo-feng as the great leader's official successor—there was much speculation as to how and even whether that decision had been reached.

Virtually unknown to the general publics of China and the world a year ago, the new chairman could still be known as Who Kuo-feng? as presidential candidate Carter was termed Jimmy Who? in the United States. But Carter had to be exposed to public view and study, in accordance with the American political system. Americans may still wonder just what Carter—and Ford—really are under the image-making process of campaigning, but certainly they have a far better view of their impending president than China is ever likely to have of its chairman.

This may be some solace to those voters in the United States who are not especially excited by either of the major candidates, if not positively depressed. In a world where, increasingly, leaders are chosen either by armed force or by the secret workings of a highly select bureaucracy, the virtual stalemates that persist in so many democracies under far from inspiring leadership have their own virtues. Where deep-seated crisis exists, as in Italy and in Britain, those virtues may seem slim. But where a reasonably functioning economy and government are in operation, certainly it is better to have some assurance of a continuing status quo than be committed to the care of unknowns, pledged to the continuing revolution of a Mao Tse-tung. Yet the Western world cannot be complacent when the most populous state on the globe moves forward with only slogans as a guide to that nation, or to the countries which have to live with China. "War can only be abolished through war," is a statement that can be found in Mao's little red book, "and in order to get rid of the gun it is necessary to take up the gun." That was written nearly 40 years ago; 20 years ago Mao said of the "imperialist countries" that "we should unite with their peoples and strive to co-exist peacefully with those countries, do business with them and prevent any possible war." Which of the late chairman's "behests" will dominate the thinking of the new lords of the Forbidden City?

Polarization in Spain

The 5,000 rightists who in a Madrid manifestation last week demanded the ouster of the government and military rule in Spain have dramatized the intractable political problem confronting King Juan Carlos and Premier Adolfo Suarez.

The King and his Prime Minister are trying to move Spain gradually out of the authoritarian straitjacket, fashioned by the late Generalissimo Franco, toward a Western European parliamentary democracy—but are evoking the hostility of both left and right.

To make their protest against democratization, the right-wing militants exploited the funerals of two policemen who were gunned down in San Sebastian last Monday with three other men—including a top-level adviser to the King—by Basque separatists. The most prominent victim was Juan Maria de Araluce, a member of the Council of the Realm, Spain's highest advisory body.

Almost every political force in Spain, including the Communists, condemned the San Sebastian murders. But diehard Francoists tried to turn the indignation into an argument for preserving authoritarian rule and junking the government's reform program, which calls for elections by next June for a new two-chamber parliament. In particular, the Francoists oppose restoration of the regional autonomy exercised by the Basques and Catalans prior to Franco's victory in the Civil War of 1936-39

Many Spaniards believe that only the restoration of regional autonomy can defeat the separatist movements and isolate the terrorists. But, fearful of provoking strong reaction from rightist politicians and conservative military officers, the government has decided to delay decisions on regional autonomy and on another major emotional issue, the legalization of the Communist party, until the elected parliament can deal with these questions next year.

It is the government's caution about dismantling Francoist institutions and practices that has led a wide spectrum of political parties to withhold their support. These groups, ranging from moderate conservative to Communist, demand immediate freedom for all parties, including the Communists, the formation of a broadly based provisional government and the prompt preparation of free elections for an assembly that would write a new Constitution.

The transition from authoritarian to democratic rule is never easy to manage; and the hazards involved in the political balancing act undertaken by King and Prime Minister should not be underestimated. In the vacuum left by Franco's passing, however, the greater risk is that of moving too slowly, giving the diehards the opportunity to polarize the country and to dig in behind a discredited system that Spain must shuck off in order to assume the place waiting for it inside the European community.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Syria and Lebanon

Syrian troops now occupy much of Lebanon, but although Ba'athist ideology claims frontier adjustments the official government line is that it has no territorial ambitions. Be that as it may, the events in Lebanon have one lesson for the world. The Palestinian activists are and will remain an instrument for use by Arab governments, and although it is far too early to speak of an end of the Palestinian movement and there will continue to be groups that seek to achieve there own freedom of action, by and large the Arab regimes seem not to be willing to allow the interests and plans of the Palestinians to interfere with their own when important matters are at stake. So although the Palestinian tragedy is at the heart of the Middle East problem, any solution bringing peace will have first to be negotiated with the governments of the Arab states.

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

About That Debate

Poor President Ford has made a fool of himself with his remarks suggesting that the Russians do not rule Eastern Europe . . . On the other hand, Mr. Carter came very little better out of that part of the debate. He jumped straight from a remark about secrecy to the Helsinki agreement, which was wholly open. He forgot the name of Radio Liberty, which broadcasts to the Soviet Union. He accused President Ford of endorsing the so-called Sonnenfeldt doctrine, when in fact the President did exactly the opposite by favoring freedom for Eastern Europe. He then misrepresented the doctrine by saying it asserted that there was an organic linkage between Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. In fact Mr. Sonnenfeldt asserted almost the opposite. He lamented the failure of the Soviet Union to achieve a more "organic relationship" (a phrase he later withdrew) because it made for too much reliance on force. Thus neither man emerged particularly expert or clear-headed.

—From the Times (London).

* * *

Strangely, in the second round of television knockabout, it is Ford who stumbles. Did he mean "West" Europe not "East" Europe? Can he recoup the Polack vote? Has Carter suddenly recovered the magic appeal that brought him from peanut fields to the steps of the White House? Such a scenario—a plot predestined to wring the maximum excitement from what still seems a rather flatulent contest—has certainly not been consciously concocted . . . The third and climactic TV debate [seems destined to be] universally declared a draw—somehow as predictable as Muhammad Ali's draw with the Japanese wrestler last summer. Life, in short, is imitating rather cheap art, daubing a little color on Carter's progress towards election.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

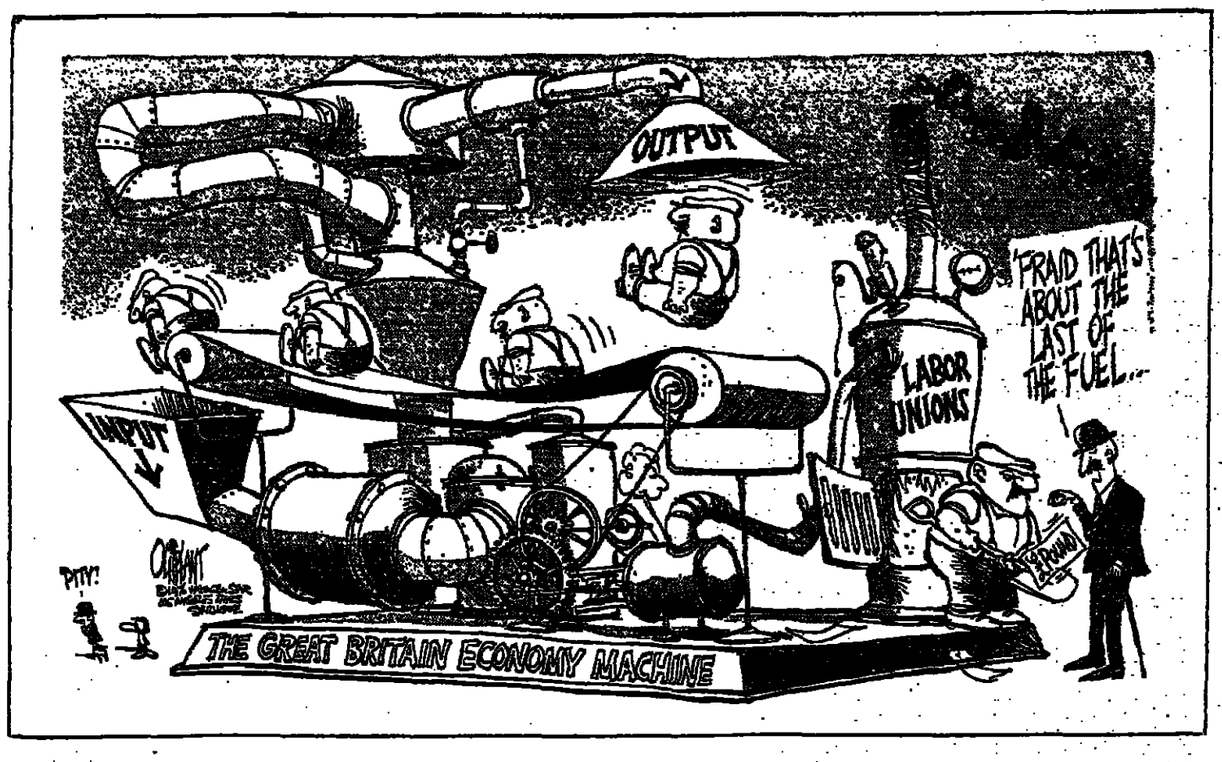
October 11, 1901

PARIS—Greek sentiment reconciled itself to the idea of the Olympic games being held in Paris last year, in connection with the Exhibition, but something like revolt has broken out at the prospect of the next meeting to be held in Chicago in 1904. Greek sentiment insists on Olympus for the Olympiads and gives a strong hint that if the rules exist to the contrary, then they should be changed.

Fifty Years Ago

October 11, 1926

NEW YORK—Under a drizzling sky, before 45,000 fans, the St. Louis Cardinals became the world champions of baseball yesterday when they defeated the New York Yankees in the 7th and deciding game by a score of 3-2. Old Grover Cleveland Alexander was the hero. He came on in relief in the 7th inning to stop a Yankee threat with the bases loaded, and held them in check the rest of the way.



Will Jerry Ford Really Do?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—You have to wonder, at this half-way house in the presidential campaign, whether the brutal test is not beyond the limits of physical endurance and human intelligence. It is a marathon run at the pace of a 100-yard dash, and inevitably the runners falter, stagger and blunder.

In the first half of the race, the spotlight was naturally and properly on Jimmy Carter. He was new, comparatively young and inexperienced, and the news focused early on his successes, and then on his stumbles—"ethnic purity," the Playboy magazine interview, etc. The faster he ran, the more ground he seemed to lose.

But lately, it has been the President who has had to take the field and he, too, has been fumbling on Eastern Europe and other things. In the first half of the campaign, he was trying to veto Gov. Carter from his privileged sanctuary of the White House, but now that he's out in the open, he almost seems to be vetoing himself.

At least, the spectators, with three weeks to go, are finally getting a more equal view of both men, and this has been the objective of the Democratic party's campaign from the beginning.

Must Know Him

Long before Gov. Carter captured the Democratic party nomination, against the will of its political and labor leaders, Tip O'Neill of Massachusetts, the next speaker of the House of Representatives, who has served with Jerry Ford for almost a generation, respects Ford, and even has an affectionate regard for him as a friend, has insisted that you had to know Ford well in order to know how little he knew.

The surprising thing about Mr. Ford is not that he seems to be slipping for the moment but that he has held up so well in the popularity polls, considering the disasters he inherited, the political record of the past few years, and the present economic indicators.

At no time did he ever question Richard Nixon's Vietnam or Watergate policies. At no time was he ever considered by his own party as a presidential nominee, or even as a vice-presidential nominee, until Nixon, who preferred Agnew, and after Agnew's disgrace, John Connally of Texas, had to find a substitute who would be approved by the Congress.

Mr. Ford barely won his own party's presidential nomination against Ronald Reagan, by accepting Reagan's platform, humiliating his own secretary of state, dumping Nelson Rockefeller, and finally insisting that Robert Dole of Kansas, of all people, should be his vice-presidential nominee and a potential president of the United States.

Quite a Burden

This is quite a burden to carry, especially since the stock market is in a slump, the economic indicators are worse than in the last 18 months, unemployment is still at over 7.5 million, and according to the Ford administration's own figures, 2.5 more million Americans dropped below the poverty index line in 1975.

But President Ford still has several important advantages. He is maybe the last symbol and hope of a secular society as president of the United States. When he flies into any town in Air Force One, he brings the majesty and power of the White House with him, and he has another advantage. Almost everybody wonders whether he is up to his job, but nobody is mad at him.

He is also getting the unexpected and unintended support of many Democratic "liberals" who are holding back from Carter, as they held back from Hubert Humphrey in the presidential election of 1968, and contributed to the narrow Nixon victory that year.

Carter is in trouble with many normal "Democratic constituencies." He has the nomination, but not the conviction of many leaders of his party. Most of the South will back him, but the power centers of the Democratic party in the North are still holding back.

The ideological Democratic liberals are not sure that he will support their welfare state policy. The Catholic bishops are cutting across their normally Democratic parishioners on the abortion issue. And that is not all.

The liberal Jews, in the critical urban cities and electoral states, are worried about his Southern Baptist tradition, with its anti-Semitic record, and even many liberal Protestants reject his moral righteousness as a personal rebuke.

Even so, in this long campaign struggle Gov. Carter is now gaining. The voters seem to be disenchanted and even indifferent. They are not registering to vote, condemning both candidates, and magnifying their imagined losses because they inflated their imagined gains.

It is an ironic situation, and maybe the candidates are more reasonable and even better than what the voters deserve, but we will see a result of this in the next three weeks. Carter was in trouble a couple of weeks ago, when everybody was watching him intently, but now for the first time since the conventions, everybody is watching Ford more carefully, and a lot of people are wondering whether he will really do.

Even with the presidency, he couldn't quite get the support of his party, and now that he has been forced out into the open, he is getting into deep trouble with the rest of the country.

Romania: Living With Hegemony

By James Goldsborough

BUCHAREST—Soviet domination—as President Ford meant it or didn't mean it—is not seen here, but it is sensed. It's the way of life in a hegemony: Romanian political and economic acts may appear independent, but they are measured against the potential reaction of the giant neighbor.

President Nicolae Ceausescu went to Bessarabia, a slice of the Soviet Union that was once part of Romania, a few weeks ago to meet with Leonid Brezhnev to talk of the fluctuating state of Soviet-Romanian relations. In particular, they talked of deteriorating economic relations that have seen trade between the largest and the third largest Comecon nations fall to politically dangerous levels.

The talks were a visible manifestation of official Romanian concern about relations with the Socialist neighbors, a concern that is just as real as Romania's moves to broaden links with both the industrial and developing worlds. And this concern for the Socialist neighbors was evident during several days of foreign policy talks here recently between unofficial groups of Americans and Romanians.

The Romanian course is unique in Eastern Europe. While not breaking out of the Soviet orbit and withdrawing from the Warsaw Pact and Comecon as Yugoslavia has done, Romania has been casting about. It is the only Warsaw Pact member of the International Monetary Fund and has joined GATT. It is a member of the Group of 77 developing countries and was a guest at the recent meeting of non-aligned nations at Colombo.

The Price

The price of this original foreign policy is vigorous Communist party control at home. There are no dissent, no foreign publications; soldiers are everywhere and there are few frills to life. Despite most-favored-nation status granted to Romania by the U.S. Congress last year, and the signing of the 1975 Helsinki accord, emigration from Romania has not increased from previous years. While diplomats here say that Romanians who want to leave eventually can leave, the emphasis is on eventually. About 1,200 Romanians emigrated to the United States last year. French-Romanian relations have been strained in recent months over several emigration requests.

Much of the emphasis during three days of round-table talks between officials, businessmen, academics and journalists on both sides centered on Romania's rush toward industrialization and how this is affecting traditional post-World War II relations with the Soviet Union. One high-level party official explained that, while Romania wanted to check the downward drift of economic relations with Russia, "we want to build an economy that is not dependent on any country, even the Soviet Union."

During the conference, organized on the U.S. side by the Council on Foreign Relations, several points about the present evolution became clear:

- That trade among the Eastern European Socialist countries is falling, and they are instead turning more to the West for technology and the developing world for raw materials. Romania's trade with the West has risen from $1.2 billion to $4.3 billion over the past five years, while its trade with Socialist nations has gone from $2 billion to only $3.9 billion.
- That the Soviet Union's traditional role as raw-material supplier for Eastern Europe has diminished, as the Russians keep them for their own development or sell them for hard Western currencies. "The Soviets wish to buy more from us," said an official, "but don't have any goods to sell."
- That the trend of growing indebtedness to the West is likely to continue. All the Comecon countries have large foreign debts today, including Romania for $3 billion, Poland for $6 billion and the Soviet Union for $12 billion. "We need more loans and more IMF credits," said one economist, "and we are a good credit risk."
- That Romania's position as the "most developed of the developing nations," as one party member put it, has increased its obligations toward the poorer developing countries. "Most of our debt is to finance exports to the less developed countries," said an economist.
- That Romania is steering an ever closer course to its more independent neighbor, Yugoslavia. The Romanians are clearly envious of Yugoslavia's total withdrawal from the Soviet bloc, its non-alignment, its independent politics, its quasi-convertible currency, its interdependence with the West and its prosperity. Mr. Ceausescu and Marshal Tito have talked a dozen times in the past few years, most recently last month. The idea of Balkan unity is still discussed, and in the meantime the two cooperate bilaterally, including a new dam announced at the last meeting.
- That Romania's course has created political problems with the Soviet Union. Trade with the Soviet Union has fallen to only 17 per cent of total Romanian trade. Mr. Ceausescu asked last month for Soviet oil to make up part of the Romanian 5-million-ton deficit of last year, and was turned down.
- That the Romanians believe that the West discriminates against their manufactured goods. "Some of our goods, electric motors, for example, are as good as anything in the West, but we can't make market penetration," an economist said. And the system of trade preferences granted by the industrialized world to developing nations last year hasn't helped, he claimed, because "they discriminate against Socialist countries."

In the Black

Despite such charges, Romania's trade with the United States, for example, is running a surplus for the first time ever. Yugoslavia, the only other East European Communist nation in the Group of 77 and hence a recipient of the preferences, also is headed into the black this year for the first time in bilateral trade with the United States.

The Romanians admit that, because of growing interdependence with the West, the recent recession affected the Communist economies. Romania's terms of trade worsened in 1974-'76, there were balance of payments deficits, shortages occurred and prices went up. "We are constantly adjusting prices," said a central planner. "Fixed prices are not workable. Socialist prices must take into account world prices. One thing is clear: we will not diminish relations with the West because of Western business cycles. We must move together."

Underdeveloped, agrarian (40 per cent of the 21 million population works on collectivized farms), struggling to industrialize through forced saving, Romania is moving to open up its economy and foreign policy while remaining politically a closed society. Mr. Ceausescu is running none of the risks that Alexander Dubcek ran in Czechoslovakia eight years ago by liberalizing on all fronts at once.

Romania keeps a foot in the Soviet door, as much to influence events as to placate the Russians. Thus, it was explained at these meetings, Bucharest recently proposed to its Warsaw Pact allies that the pact be transformed from a military to a political body. The idea, the U.S. group at the talks was informed, was to promote further détente in Europe through gradual dissolution of the military blocs.

(This is the first of a series of articles.)

Letters

Greek Questions

Is there one Greek who has not been heard crying out against the United States of America in your Letters column, blaming all of his nation's woes on the CIA?

Is there one Greek who understands that, in a democratic relationship, people—even William Buckley jr.—have the right to criticize political figures such as Caramanlis, Papandreou, Makarios?

Is there one Greek who remembers that it was the Greek-officered Cyprus National Guard which overthrew Makarios, with the intent of strengthening Athens' control over Nicosia, and that only then did Ankara move in to prevent further repression of the Turkish Cypriots?

This is written by an American with no ties of any kind to any ethnic groups in the eastern Mediterranean, an American who is bored by this self-righteous Greek chorus in your Letters column.

HENRY VICTOR.
Versailles, France.

Identities

In a report (IHT, Sept. 28) on the failure of a New York bank you describe a Mr. Gravier, allegedly involved in a swindle, as a Polish Jew. It is hardly to be believed that your much respected paper wants to side with or even contribute to anti-Semitism.

Today's world is full of shady people. But you would never think to identify a Mr. Sindona, indicted in the Franklin Bank affair, as an Italian Catholic, nor a student, caught in Russia for drug trafficking, as an American of Episcopalian faith.

ALEXANDER R. MARX.
Monte-Carlo.

Some Flaws In Aptheker Melodrama

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON.—Golden sot days are here, and so is t question: "If Howard Cosell fit to teach at Yale, why i Herbert Aptheker?" The first of that question may strike as absurd, the last part as scure. But TV spokesman Co did teach a seminar on "big sports" and Aptheker, a mem of the Central Committee of Communist party, U.S.A., is teach a seminar on the thou of sociologist W.E.B. DuBois.

Aptheker and his allies p posed the "If Cosell, why not theker" question in their stra attempt to portray Aptheker victim of persecution. Their cess was apparent in a New Y Times headline: "Historians Voting on Inquiry Into Y Barring Aptheker." The flaw this melodrama is that Yale di bar Aptheker, it hired him.

What the Organization American Historians is doing effect, is polling its members see if Yale's history departm should be "investigated" for ing Aptheker's feelings. What theker is doing is trying to come a "cause," because he is much else, besides an author works notable for their quan

A Yale college invited his teach a seminar, and invited history department to spo him. The department decli and then the university bo voted not to approve the Apth seminar. Aptheker's advoc seeking support from people inhibited by standards, an and received sponsorship i the political science departm The university board voted ag this time considering Apth under what could be called "Cosell criterion," without in ing on scholarly distinction, Aptheker's seminar was app ed for this term.

But Aptheker and his allies still hot to argue that the his department misbehaved whe declined to sponsor him for a sition it had never contempl encouraging him to seek. sleazy reasoning is worthy man who for most of his a life has been a servant of CPUSA, which all of its life been a slavish servant of the viet Union. The CPUSA has n tolerated intellectual honesty, since the 1920s, it has not troubled by members suscep to that vice.

Aptheker is as tame as a ra unreflective priest in a r parish in County Cork. His is utterly predictable as it along in the rut of an orthod The flavor of his mind is in recent thoughts on educat which include the declara that universities are designe mirror "the racist, anti-Sem male-chauvinist, elitist chara of the social order." He br forgot to mention "mono capitalism," but he worked i a few paragraphs later.

In trying to turn Aptheker a bush league Dreyfus, Apthe allies in the OAH suggest Yale's history department ma guilty of "political discrimina They are demanding that the partment violate university t by making public its private sessment of Aptheker's pro sional competence as a histor With such allies, Aptheker ha needs enemies.

There is no reason to doubt the history department jud him only on the basis of his torical writings. But it could h gauged his intellectual wi from his lifetime of support the intellectual corruptions of CPUSA.

It is his party membership, his "Marxism," that makes it possible to credit him with sort of receptive mind a teac must have.

But recently he used a colu in The New York Times—" Welcome Mat for Marxist Sch ars"—to imply that he is bar from teaching (he isn't) beca he is a Marxist. Aptheker kn that one of the two candid selected by the OAH for pr dent of OAH is Prof. Eug Genovese of the University Rochester, a brilliant Mar who has taught in Yale's his department and whose writ on slavery are as subtle Aptheker's writings on the s subject are crude.

Aptheker's supporters in OAH originally posed the q tion, "If Cosell is fit to teach Yale, why isn't Aptheker?" weaker claim was ever made Yale's hospitality but no stron claim could be made on Apt ker's behalf. The irony is thi Aptheker's pathetic fidelity to frivolous CPUSA did not m him a faintly titillating figure would not be given a Yale s friar, or space in The New Y Times, to falsely suggest that "Marxism" has made him an ject of persecution.

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Only Old Neighbors Recall Him

Portugal Blots Out Memory Of Salazar, Its 40-Year Ruler

SANTA COMBA DAO, Portugal, ct. 10 (Reuters).—Wooden planking surrounds his headless statue, raffiti call him a pig and a dog, and the main street is named after one of his worst enemies.

In the two years since the fall of the rightist regime he ruthlessly imposed on Portugal for four decades, insults have fallen thick and fast around the memory of Antonio de Oliveira Salazar.

He had been dead for four years when the 1974 coup came. But although he had been succeeded as premier by Marcello Caetano, there was never any doubt that he was the regime's dominating figure—ascetic, authoritarian, religious, hard-working and ultra-conservative.

The visitor to his birthplace near this small, backward rural town in central Portugal has the impression now that history's judgment has placed him in a strange limbo.

The inscriptions scrawled here by leftists in the first heady days of the revolution are beginning to peel and fade. The two simple cottages in the nearby hamlet of Vimieiro, where he was born in 1889 and later spent his summer holidays as Premier, are untouched.

Three Sisters

Three aged sisters live a few yards away in the same cobbled street. Although ailing and secluded, they are respected and untroubled by their neighbors.

After the 1974 coup, Salazar's statue in the main square of Santa Comba Dao was drenched first with red paint, then with yellow. Next it was draped with black cloth, and finally somebody removed its bronze head in the middle of the night with a saw.

Words daubed on the pedestal accused him of murdering Portuguese youths by sending them to fight against liberation movements in the former colonies.

Town officials renamed the main street "Avenida General Humberto Delgado—Assassinated by the PIDE."

Gen. Delgado vainly stood as a presidential candidate in 1958 with the aim of ousting Salazar from the premiership. Salazar's PIDE (secret police) is alleged to have murdered him in 1965.

Poor Peasants

But the leftist revolution made little real headway among the local peasants, who struggle close to poverty to extract the rich, red Dao wine from their plots of poor, sandy soil. Only 66 of the 1,468 electors voted Communist or radical left here in the 1975 elections.

The military complained that the residents were "imbued with the phenomenon of Fascism," but eventually said Salazar's statue could remain out of respect for their feelings.

A screen of wooden planks was set up around the decapitated figure, establishing a kind of truce based on anonymity.

In Vimieiro, the qualities of hard work and discipline that took this son of a small farmer to supreme office by way of a Catholic seminary still hold some sway.

"There could not be any museum in his honor just now, but maybe in a few years everything will have changed," says a local farmer's wife.

"Why not now? Well, they would come and wreck it. Politics . . .," she adds with a disdainful shrug.

No Salazar Cult

With all political parties stoutly condemning him there is at present no chance of any open Salazar personality cult. His cottages in Vimieiro appear to have been saved from the vengeful paintbrushes of the leftists merely because they bear no name plate advertising their significance.

The primary school a few yards away, however, has the name "Salazar" obliterated with black swastikas and replaced with "School of the 25th of April"—the date of the coup.

The cottages, which were inherited by the three sisters, stand shuttered and unoccupied. Salazar's furniture, moved out of his official residence in Lisbon, is stored inside.

The sisters do not receive visitors. The maid who answers the door nervously looks over her shoulder as she speaks to callers. A stern order from the rear of the house abruptly ends the dialogue.

Simple Grave

Salazar himself hated publicity. He ordered that his plain granite tombstone in Vimieiro cemetery should be distinguishable from the others only by the letters "A.O.S. 1970" engraved on one edge.

One of the few memorials of his 36 years of rule was Lisbon's suspension bridge over the Tagus River, the longest in Europe. He is reported to have objected



Keystone.

Salazar

vainly in 1967 to having it named "Ponte Salazar."

"Why name it after me? They will only remove my name after I am dead," friends quoted him as saying.

Sure enough, six months after the 1974 coup, workmen were hoisted up the bridge's lofty pillar and lowered the huge, cast-bronze letters of the name "Salazar" to the ground.

The bridge is now called "25th of April," but two years have passed without new letters being forged and set in place.

Arsenic Traces Spread to Italian Town Near Plant

MANFREDONIA, Italy, Oct. 10 (AP).—Two weeks after tons of arsenic dust spewed from a fertilizer plant, the deadly poison has been mostly neutralized in the area around the plant but new traces have been found inside this city on Italy's southern Adriatic coast.

Officials of the ANIC company said yesterday that all but one square kilometer of the area most heavily polluted by the explosion Sept. 26 has been rendered harmless by the spread of calcium chloride and ferric sulfate. They said that the square kilometer closest to the plant still showed a concentration of more than 100 milligrams per square meter.

The plant is outside the city. Officials said that new tests had shown concentrations of 1.6 milligrams to 11 milligrams per kilogram inside the city's residential and business area.

The level was not considered particularly dangerous, but experts were considering ways to neutralize the arsenic oxide as a precaution.

A total of 56 persons, including some infants, have been hospitalized with symptoms of arsenic poisoning, although none is considered in danger.



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Bounty Hunter Set the Stage For Retrieving 118 Picassos

MARSEILLES, Oct. 10 (UPI).—A bounty hunter seeking an 800,000-franc ($160,000) reward was behind the recovery Wednesday of 118 stolen Picasso works and the arrest of seven men accused in the theft, police revealed yesterday.

The bounty hunter posed as the representative of a wealthy U.S. art lover and contacted the international gang which had the stolen pictures. He was identified only as a Dutch industrialist who left his factory for a month to follow the trail of the art works.

Equipping himself with two luxurious Mercedes limousines, the better to play the part, and with the equivalent of 30 million francs ($6 million) in forged banknotes, the Dutchman set off in search of the Picassos, stolen in January from an exhibition in Avignon.

The trail began in Duesseldorf, where he made contact with Gerard Donadini, one of the seven arrested here.

Police Cooperation

Working with the cooperation of French, Dutch and Belgian police, the man engaged the services of a Dutch art expert who verified the authenticity of the gouaches, watercolors and drawings produced by the Spanish artist in the last years before his death in 1973.

Belgian police sent eight officers especially trained in such work.

Both sides were cautious, the gang sending a man to check the cash in a Paris bank (where he was shown genuine banknotes) and the industrialist insisting that hostages be exchanged. Police were mainly concerned that the forged banknotes should not remain in the hands of the art thieves should something go wrong.

When the final meeting was fixed Wednesday, Mr. Donadini was arrested in the industrialist's car, while the art expert was retrieved from the gang's van.

Earlier as an extra precaution, police officers mingled with the staff of a hotel in the nearby town of Marignane and photographed members of the gang as they negotiated over dinner with the Dutch industrialist.

Back in Factory

The industrialist has now reportedly returned to command the 300 men he employs in his factory, 800,000 francs richer. But police maintained total discretion as to his identity and whereabouts, hinting that his services could possibly be useful again.

One of the seven arrested died of a heart attack shortly after he was seized. The others face stiff penalties if convicted of the theft and assault of three guards at the Avignon gallery.

Gen. Middleton, Hero of 'Battle of Bulge,' Dies at 87

BATON ROUGE, La., Oct. 10 (AP).—Gen. Troy H. Middleton, 87, one of the heroes of the World War II "Battle of the Bulge" and a former president of Louisiana State University, died yesterday.

Gen. Middleton acquired the reputation of a "soldier's soldier" during the battle, which took place in December, 1944, in Belgium.

Gen. George Patton wrote to Gen. Middleton after that battle: "None of us will ever forget the stark valor with which you and your corps contested every foot of ground . . . Your decision to hold Bastogne was a stroke of genius."

As a major, Gen. Middleton was commander of cadets at LSU in 1932. Later, he was dean of administration and served as controller from 1939 until he returned to active duty with the Army in 1941.

He was named president of the university in 1951 and retired in 1962.

Gen. Charles Gerhardt

WINTER PARK, Fla., Oct. 10 (AP).—Army Maj. Gen. Charles Gerhardt, 81, who commanded the 29th Infantry Division during the Allied invasion of Europe in World War II, died here yesterday.

Gen. Gerhardt, born in Lebanon, Tenn., retired in 1952 after 37 years in the Army.

He was graduated from West Point in 1917. He was assigned to the 89th Division until the end of World War I.

Until the start of World War II, he served with the 8th, 11th and 14th Cavalry Divisions. He also served in the Philippines.

In July, 1943, he commanded the 29th Division, which landed at Omaha Beach, France, on June 6, 1944. Gen. Gerhardt led the 29th throughout the European campaign until the war ended.

Cyril Cowderoy

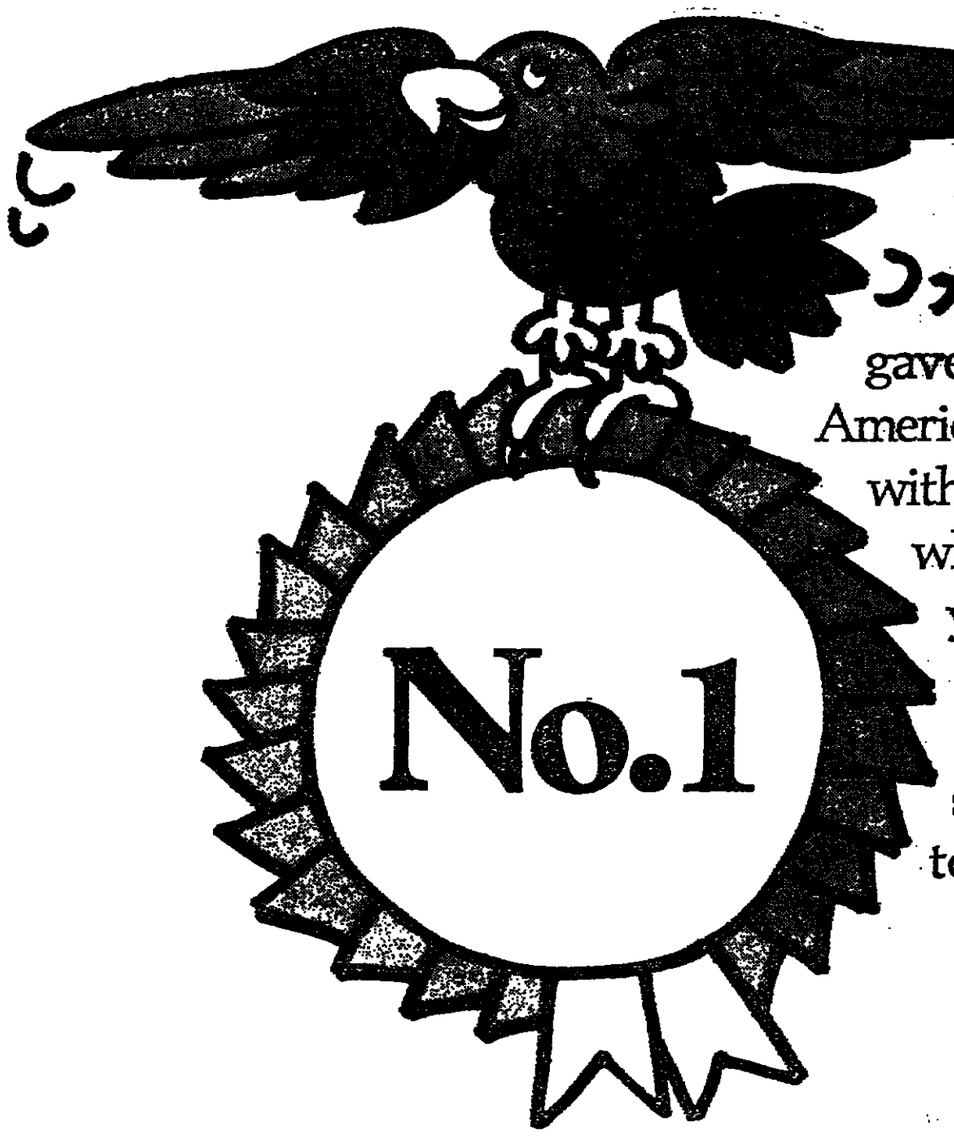
WEST MALLING, England, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—The Most Rev. Cyril Cowderoy, 71, Roman Catholic archbishop of Southwark, London, collapsed and died here tonight shortly after celebrating mass.

An acknowledged authority on canon law, he was ordained a priest in 1931, made a bishop in 1948, and archbishop in 1965.

Illness Spreads on Guam

ATLANTA, Oct. 10 (AP).—A widespread outbreak of illness resembling A-Victoria influenza has struck the civilian population of Guam, killing four chronically ill or elderly persons, the Center for Disease Control has reported.

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Insists That Swedes Are Content

Critics of Welfare State Anger Gunnar Myrdal

By Bernard Weinraub

STOCKHOLM (NYT).—Gunnar Myrdal says that the recent Swedish elections are irrelevant. He insists that the Swedes are a buoyant and happy people, that the welfare state has produced genuine contentment and that the critics of the nation are often fools.

The feisty, 77-year-old Nobel Prize-winning economist says that he becomes furious when sociologists say that the Swedes are depressed and frustrated because of the welfare state.

"This is a fantastic lie," he said in an interview the other day. "Why in hell should the protection of your life from economic disasters and from bad health, opening education for young people, pensions for old people, nursery care for children —why should that make you frustrated?

"The reactionaries and the conservatives abroad hate these reforms, and our Socialist friends say it's scandalous that Sweden hasn't nationalized any industries," Mr. Myrdal said. "They cordially agree on the malaise of the Swedes."

Seated in his office near downtown Stockholm, Mr. Myrdal spoke ebulliently about his own career, as well as the work of his wife, Alva, who is a diplomat, disarmament expert and feminist. Mr. Myrdal said that his working life had been "devoted to the study of problems in Sweden, the U.S. and the world." His book on the U.S. race problem, "An American Dilemma," published in 1944, remains a classic.

'Just Problems'

One of his economic books, "Value in Social Theory," outlines his argument that it is impossible for economics to remain neutral, like physics, and that the study of money and markets must be entwined with social phenomena. "There are, in reality, no economic problems, no psychological problems, no anthropological problems, there are just problems, and all these problems are very complex," said Mr. Myrdal, who won the Nobel Prize in 1974.

A wide-eyed, slightly dishevelled figure, Mr. Myrdal speaks quickly, shifting sentences in midstream and abruptly breaking off an interview after 45 minutes with the comment: "Well, that's it, brother, I've got work to do."

At his age, he says, he is neither an optimist nor a pessimist.

"I don't want to be either—I want to be a realist," Mr. Myrdal said.

"You can ask me why I'm sitting here writing these articles and books when I could have a good life with wine and women and forget about the whole damned world," he said with a grin. "I'm soon going to die. But it's against me to give up. I've never given up."

Mr. Myrdal and his wife took part in the creation of Sweden's modern society when the Socialists came to power in 1932. He said that the end of Socialist rule, after 44 years, signified very little.

'Service Democracy'

"We have become a service democracy, which means that all political parties are competing with each other in proposing more and more social reform," he said.

"From a realistic point of view this change only means there is a new set of people in government, but they are even more committed to carry on the welfare state than we are because we've had all the time to think about the economic possibilities and they've been free of that."

Asked why the Socialists lost to the coalition of three bourgeois parties, Mr. Myrdal raised his arms, and said: "It's the natural reason. In America it's called, 'Get the rascals out.' People say, 'Let's have a change.'"

Mr. Myrdal said that the key to Sweden's emergence as possibly the wealthiest nation in the world was that social reforms went hand in hand with productivity. "The difference between America and us is that well-planned social reforms are seen here as productive.

"As we've accelerated social reforms, our productivity has gone up. In America you look on social reforms as a big government activity, expensive, difficult. Here we come to look on social reforms as an investment that works."

Sweden, he added, was blessed more by good luck than by skill. "We have not had a war since Napoleon's time," he observed. "We have no religious differences, no racial problems. We have plenty of raw materials. We have iron ore, we have wood, and when we were hit by the oil crisis there was a raw-material boom.

"My opinion about the Swedes is that with our history and our raw materials we should be doing even better."



AP.

Gunnar Myrdal

Dispute Between New Delhi, Dacca Over the Diversion of the Ganges

By William Borders

DACCA (NYT).—The sluggish brown water of the Ganges, which flows from India through Bangladesh and into the Bay of Bengal, has become the focus of a bitter political dispute between the two South Asian neighbors, as they were between India and Pakistan.

At issue is a $200-million barrier that India completed early last year at the town of Farakka, 11 miles upstream from the border, to divert some of the water into another river to flush silt out of the port of Calcutta, 150 miles to the south. Bangladesh, asserting that the diversion has had a devastating effect on agriculture, industry and navigation on its side of the border, terms the operation of the Farakka barrage "an act of aggression on the economic sovereignty of Bangladesh."

Ties Deteriorated

"India cannot unilaterally withdraw waters from common rivers without due regard to the consequences downstream," the regime here declared in one of the documents prepared to explain its case at the current session of the UN General Assembly.

The dispute, in which each government has accused the other of being unreasonable, is a reflection of how the relationship between India and Bangladesh has deteriorated in the year since Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the father of this country, was assassinated in a coup d'état. Sheikh Mujib, who owed the independence of Bangladesh to the military intervention of the Indians in the war against Pakistan in 1971, was their close ally, but Maj. Gen. Ziaur Rahman, the new strongman here in Dacca, is considerably cooler toward them.

The dispute also reflects Bangladesh's relative helplessness in relation to its giant neighbor. India, with eight times the population and 20 times the land area, almost completely surrounds this swampy country, which is one of the poorest in the world.

The most recent round of negotiations on the Farakka dispute broke down early last month, with the Bangladesh regime deploring what it saw as Indian intransigence and the Indians deploring Bangladesh's move to internationalize the matter. Bangladesh replies that it has gone to the United Nations and other world forums only out of "utter desperation arising out of acute human suffering."

Since the Indians began diverting part of the Ganges flow, Bangladesh says, salinity has moved farther up from the mouth of the river, which is called the Padma on this side of the border. That has reduced the fish catch, an important source of protein in this chronically hungry nation, and, according to Bangladesh, has crippled industry and electric power in the southwestern third of the country while cutting the rice crop by 2 per cent.

In rebuttal, India maintains that during the first year of the diversion project Bangladesh managed to have the largest harvest in its brief history. The Indians also dispute many of the statistics being issued by Dacca, calling them vastly overstated, and they contend that the Ganges is essentially an Indian river since more than 90 per cent of its length is in Indian territory. The diversion is a problem only during the dry season, according to New Delhi, and there is too much water in Bangladesh most of the year.

Origin of Idea

The idea of diverting Ganges water to improve the Calcutta port is more than 100 years old; the current dispute over it dates from 1951, four years after the British left, when the newly independent Indian government announced that it would build a barrier. The territory that is now Bangladesh was East Pakistan then, and the Pakistanis protested the plan, using the same arguments that Dacca is using today. Years of negotiations ensued.

It was only after the friendly Mujib government had been installed here that India felt able to go ahead with construction, but Sheikh Mujib was overthrown four months after the project was completed. Now India takes the view that an agreement it worked out last year still stands, although it professes willingness to discuss the subject further.

Bangladesh replies that the accord was for a temporary barrier, to determine the effects and that India must agree to reduce the flow before the next dry season, early next year.

Most Australians Fear War Threat Within 15 Years

SYDNEY, Oct. 10 (AP).—A majority of Australians fear that the country will face the threat of military attack or invasion in the next 15 years.

A study, commissioned by the Japanese Embassy in Australia, discovered that the biggest threat in the minds of Australians is China.

According to the findings, the Soviet Union placed a close second and Indonesia was "surprisingly placed at a not too distant third." The study was commissioned by the embassy to ascertain Australian attitudes toward Japan.

A total of 1,500 persons were asked in the spring: "Do you think Australia will or will not be threatened (from any source from outside its borders in the next 15 years?"

Fifty-one per cent said they believed there would be a threat and 38 per cent felt there would be no threat.

The figures showed a significant movement in attitude when compared with the results from an identical question asked in studies carried out in August, 1971, and in February, 1974. The opinion research group AIN said.

In 1971, 42 per cent felt threatened while 45 per cent did not. By February, 1974, there was a clear lessening of the fear, with 36 per cent feeling threatened and 51 per cent not threatened.

After 50 Years of Construction

Disease, Politics Bog Down Pan Am Highway

By Joanne Omang

PANAMA CITY (WP).—They come by camper, trailer, motorcycle and minivan to this city, many thinking they are about to realize the 400-year-old dream of Charles V of Spain: to follow a decent road linking North and South America.

Instead, they have to take a boat trip. The Pan American Highway, half a century in construction, now almost, but not quite, links Alaska and Argentina in a 14,000-mile thread from Prudhoe Bay to Buenos Aires. It lacks the 250-mile stretch through the Darien Gap in Panama and Colombia, the bridge between the continents where Balboa first saw the Pacific Ocean.

Goats, Tourists

Panama is busy building its part and could finish it within the next three years. The real obstacle is a 54-mile stretch of soggy jungle in Colombia, where construction has been blocked since 1973 by foot-and-mouth disease, a swamp, Indian tribes and intricate power plays between two Colombian cities. There are many who feel the road should not be where it is.

Otherwise, the highway is complete, paved over Alaskan permafrost, semifloating over Central American marshland, bearing goats and barefoot Indians along with tourists over some of its rutted, potholed length in South America. The entire U.S. Interstate network is officially part of the Pan American Highway system, and the whole thing can carry the adventuresome through 16 countries and nearly halfway around the earth—except for the one small gap.

Even if construction resumed immediately, it would be an eight-year job, experts say. That decision will be made in Washington, not Colombia.

It hinges partly on the progress of a five-year drive to eliminate foot-and-mouth disease, which produces ulcers in the mucous membranes of hoofed animals like cattle and swine, making them unable to eat. The virus was eliminated at great cost at about the turn of the century in the United States and Central America by killings with what government documents now call "the sanitary rifle." There is no known cure.

The disease is rampant in most of South America, and the Darien Gap is viewed as a natural barrier that has helped keep U.S. cattle disease-free since the last outbreak, in 1929.

A $7.8-million program to eliminate the disease in a large part of northwest Colombia is financed by the United States, which is also underwriting two-thirds of the cost of the highway construction. There will be no highway money, however, until the U.S. Department of Agriculture decides the disease threat has been eliminated, according to a 1973 ruling by the U.S. National Security Council. Many Colombians fear that decision will never come.

"The U.S. will just keep extending forever the area that has to be disease-free," a young civil engineer said. "They have nothing to gain by opening up the Darien."

U.S. experts do privately worry that any control system will be undermined by traditionally lackadaisical Colombian law enforcement, which could allow cattlemen to buy passage for diseased herds across any future road.

A control requirement, for example, requires inspection and control of swine belonging to the 300 or so Indians living in the jungle area. That would bring government agents into areas where none has been eager to go.

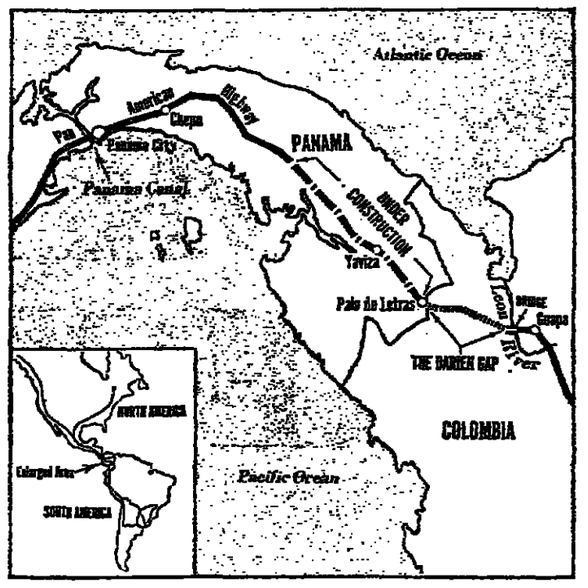
Indian Culture

Such changes would alter the Indians' lives, and that was the subject of a successful lawsuit by the Sierra Club, Friends of the Earth and other conservation groups. They obtained an injunction last October against U.S. spending here on the grounds that the Federal Highway Administration's environmental impact assessment had not considered possible damage to Indian culture from the road.

Another study was submitted in May and the Highway Administration resumed paying its bills in August. A 12-mile section of the route has not been studied fully yet.

"We did test borings to 50 meters (165 feet) and haven't hit anything solid yet," a highway engineer said. The swamp, deep enough to submerge a 15-story building, is covered with a mat of jungle plant roots eight feet thick, strong enough to support a road and light cars, but not heavy vehicles.

That is why many think the road should have been built along an originally proposed route along the west coast of Colombia through underdeveloped farmland. That, however, would have caused the expected inflow of U.S. tourists to miss the city of Medellin, whose delegates maneuvered the route change through the Colombian Congress in 1960.



Harold Hoover—Washington Post.

Meanwhile, the tourists in their Land Rovers continue to argue with construction crews building the Pan American Highway south of Panama City. "They've heard there's a road here and it really kills them to hear they have to take a boat to Colombia," a bulldozer operator said.

——Legal Questions About Voting and Citizenship Rights of Americans Living Abroad——

By Betty Freudenheim

PARIS (IHT).—You are an American born and living abroad. You want to vote. The problem is where? Can you claim a ballot from the state where your parents last lived?

The U.S. Justice Department, in response to requests by several states, has promised to study the problem. This is the latest in a series of legal questions that have arisen about the voting and citizenship rights of overseas Americans.

Americans tend to believe that citizenship comes with a lifetime guarantee. But some have discovered that the guarantee is not automatic when their applications for passport renewals have been rejected. Through some act—innocent or not—they have become persona non grata to the State Department.

The consular section of the U.S. Embassy in Paris handles two or three problem cases a day, according to William Krug, vice-consul and passport officer. "It is vital for Americans living abroad to always keep a valid passport," he said. "Some may feel that they don't need to have one if they are not traveling. But when you go to have it renewed every five years, you find out the latest rulings on citizenship."

U.S. embassies do not have the power to take away citizenship, only passports. The most certain way to lose citizenship is to renounce it at a consular office. This is what Hope Cooke did when she became queen of Sikkim in 1963. It took an act of Congress to make her a U.S. citizen again.

"This is so rare," Mr. Krug said, "that it is the first time I have heard of it in my seven years in this work."

After the Tax Bill

However, when President Ford signed the new tax bill last week, many overseas Americans were already talking about renouncing their citizenship. Discussions center on which country to adopt.

Other reasons for loss of citizenship are given in U.S. passports as:

- Naturalization or taking an oath of allegiance to a foreign state.
- Service in a foreign army.
- Accepting employment under the government of a foreign state.

In fact, the reasons are not so clear as they may sound.

For instance, in many countries marriage to a national automatically confers citizenship on the foreign wife. She becomes a dual national, retaining her U.S. status. However, she is permitted to vote in her newly adopted country as well as in the United States.

When it comes to service in foreign armies, American children born outside the United States can be drafted into the armed forces of the country of their birth without losing U.S. citizenship. They cannot serve longer than the draft laws require and cannot apply for officer status without jeopardizing their U.S. nationality.

"This is considered involuntary," Mr. Krug said. "We don't want Americans to disobey the laws of another country unless the interests of the United States are at stake." In Israel, Americans are considered citizens if they live in the country for two years and their mothers are Jewish. They then become eligible for the draft. Some young men play safe by sending letters to protest their being drafted when they are dual nationals. They realize this will have no effect on their military status, but it helps convince Washington of their "lack of intent."

Borderline Case

The rule about employment by a foreign government is also open to interpretation. Working in a high government position would be forbidden, but employment as a professor in a national university is permitted as long as it is not as head of the department. Serving as town mayor is a borderline case. On the forbidden list: going to the Ecole Polytechnique in Paris. This school is under the aegis of the French Defense Ministry although it is the top civil, as well as military, engineering school in the country.

Americans who retire abroad cannot be deprived of their nationality providing they begin their overseas residence after they turn 60 and have lived at least 25 years in the United States, counting from the time of their 18th birthday.

The U.S. wife of a European said: "I feel that my citizenship is under constant threat, subject to the interpretation of the current passport officer. At the moment, the judgments are quite liberal, but during the 1950s it was the opposite. It is people in the State Department—not the law—who decide whether or not you are a citizen. They interpret the McCarran Act [Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952] as best they can, but it is out of date." The Paris-based Association of American Residents Overseas has as its goal the complete revision of the 1952 legislation.

Decisions are made by consulates on the basis of precedents, published by the State Department. Neither the plaintiffs nor their lawyers are permitted to consult the book of precedents. When complicated cases arise, they are referred to Washington. But, in any case, the burden of proof lies on the individual. If his nationality is in question, he must fill out a questionnaire (nine pages) and must provide witnesses to substantiate his statements.

Not Required to Sign

A former U.S. government official, who was once stationed in Latin America, said that Washington would send him statements for signature by U.S. nationals. "If they wouldn't sign, there was nothing we could do to act against them." Vice-Consul Krug said that, if a plaintiff does not fill out and sign the questionnaire, it endangers his case because the consulate will still file what information it has—however inaccurate or incomplete it may be—with the State Department.

All State Department decisions concerning nationality may be appealed through the courts. Gladys Bournique, a dual U.S.-French national, took up the challenge. She said that "a person can be defavorized if he doesn't have a lawyer to fight for him in Washington. Many hesitate because they are afraid their case will go to the Supreme Court and they can't afford this expense. This gives me the feeling that the State Department respects money. Citizenship should not depend on this." Her case cost her $300 for the Washington lawyer and $165 for the Paris one.

The case against Mrs. Bournique, 44, a former Bostonian, occurred when France (in 1973) changed its laws to prevent marriages of convenience. Prior to the change, a foreign woman became French automatically on the day she married a Frenchman. Now, the foreign woman must wait six months and furnish documentary evidence to the police before receiving her national identity card.

Immediately after her marriage, Mrs. Bournique went to the local police station. She was told that she would get a French identity card in due time unless she specifically repudiated French nationality.

Once the six months had passed, Mrs. Bournique submitted the necessary documents to the police and signed a document claiming French citizenship, "which I assumed was the same as all my friends who are dual nationals had signed. I never swore allegiance to France, nor did I in any way intend to jeopardize my U.S. citizenship."

Raised Question

However, she had unwittingly put her U.S. citizenship in jeopardy. Mrs. Bournique feels that she should have been warned of possible problems by the U.S. consul when she obtained the documents she needed to marry in France or when she had her married name put on her passport. A chance remark by a friend caused her to question her status. The consulate replied, "There is a question but we don't know the ruling yet."

She was asked to make a statement to a vice-consul on the "intent of what she had done." She was also told to provide official papers concerning her education, marriage, French and U.S. Social Security and to provide three U.S. and two French witnesses to swear to what she had said. Although a decision was promised in six months, Mrs. Bournique had to wait a year before learning that no decision had been made—the person responsible for her dossier had been transferred and her dossier had never been sent on to Washington.

Two years later her Washington lawyer finally contacted the appropriate official in the State Department. He was told that "just this day we were discussing [the implications] of the change in the French law." The final decision—verbal—was that Mrs. Bournique could remain American since there was a "lack of intent [to change her nationality] on her part, and a deficiency in French procedure and false information given by French officials." Mrs. Bournique contests the latter part of that statement and maintains that her case sets no precedent for others in her situation.

Another U.S. woman, Candy Snepp, who married a naturalized Frenchman after the French law had been changed, was warned by the embassy to "stay American" and not sign the French documents.

The U.S. government expects dual nationals to use their U.S. passports while traveling. "Use of their other passport would be telling the third country that they prefer not to be Americans. Some people try to do this to avoid visa problems and harassment in certain countries," Mr. Krug said. But under U.S. law, Americans are forbidden to take advantage of a second nationality.

Children born outside the United States to an American and a non-American have more citizenship problems than their parents. Citizenship is transmitted to offspring only if the U.S. parent has lived in the United States "for a total of not less than 10 years, at least five of which were after attaining the age of 14." If the parent served in the U.S. armed forces outside the country, this time can be counted in fulfilling the requirement.

The dual-national child must live in the United States for two years between the ages of 14 and 28. A 60-day break in continuity is permitted. One American complained that when she took her French-born daughter to the United States to fulfill this requirement, the State Department told her that there was no mechanism for registering her arrival. "They didn't even know what we were talking about," she said. Vice-Consul Krug said that passports list dates of entry and that this is all that is needed. While it is possible to cross Mexican and Canadian borders without showing a passport, Mr. Krug said, "We trust our American citizens."

Three Nationalities

Because of the differences in the laws of various countries, it would be possible for the child of a U.S. father to be "stateless" —for instance, if he had a Portuguese mother, were born in Belgium and never fulfilled the U.S. residency requirement. Portuguese nationality is not transmitted by the mother nor does Belgium bestow nationality through place of birth. Pick another set of countries and the child might wind up with three nationalities.

Two Daughters

A.L. Toedtemeier, an American who lives in a Paris suburb, is married to a French woman who is a naturalized U.S. citizen. One of their daughters, Patricia, was born abroad before the McCarran Act was passed and the other, Muriel, two months after its passage. Patricia is unquestionably an American. But if Muriel wants to claim U.S. citizenship, she must leave her home in France before she is 28 and spend two years in the United States.

Russell Porter, a Paris-based lawyer who handles citizenship cases, feels that the McCarran Act creates "second-class citizens." These are the Americans who cannot afford to set up a two-year residence in the United States for their children or those for whom even seemingly modest legal fees are prohibitive. The fee, Mr. Porter said, is economic discrimination.

A U.S. citizen who has worked for 25 years in Paris is now overcome with nostalgia for everything American. He has flown back to Michigan with his second wife, a Frenchwoman, for the birth of their baby. As a birthday present, the child will get a blue U.S. passport. No red tape attached.

Under Martial-Law Regime

Bangladesh Crops Improve, Inflation Is Being Controlled

DACCA (NYT). — The news from Bangladesh is good for a change—or, at least, not quite so bad as usual.

Although malnutrition is still almost the norm, two very good harvests have built food stocks to the extent that almost no one is starving to death this year, as thousands in Bangladesh did two years ago.

Inflation, which was running at a rate of more than 60 per cent early last year, has been brought under control. Rice, the staple food of the 80 million who live in this critically poor country, costs half what it did in 1974.

In this capital's government offices and out in the swampy countryside on the tiny farms into which this overcrowded land is partitioned, there is a more hopeful mood now than there has been for some time. But it is tempered by a caution that a wizened old farmer in a gray and tattered loincloth expressed this way:

"Allah has made things better for a while, but they could quickly get bad again, the way they were."

The principal reason that things have gotten better is the weather—two years with just the right amount of rainfall, after a crippling cycle of floods and droughts. But knowledgeable people here also give credit to Maj. Gen. Ziaur Rahman, the tough professional soldier who took over the government last November, three months after the assassination of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the prime minister.

Sheikh Mujib, widely esteemed for leading his country to independence from the rest of Pakistan in 1971, was widely scorned near the end of his life for having let his government slide into a morass of corruption and inaction.

By contrast, Gen. Ziaur's martial-law regime has cracked down on smugglers and corrupt officials; it is getting better production out of the sluggish state corporations, and it is even taking firmer steps to do something about the soaring population increase, which planners regard as Bangladesh's basic problem.

Now the 40-year-old general is facing an important decision: whether to keep a promise of a return to elected civilian government early next year, or to extend his rule, as a group that includes even some foreign diplomats are encouraging him to do.

"I hate to see him turn it back over to the politicians, who spent the first four years of independence just squabbling among themselves and scrambling for power as Bangladesh went to pieces," said a middle-class merchant in Dacca, expressing a popular view.

Although technically only one of three members of a military junta, Gen. Ziaur is the undisputed ruler of the country now, governing through a figurehead civilian President and a panel of 10 civilian "advisers."

In an interview the other day at his residence on the military reservation just outside Dacca, the general avoided specifically reaffirming the pledge that elections would be held next February. The closest he would come was to say that he had "no reason at the moment to think that they will be postponed."

Meanwhile, the politicians say nervously that they are watching for signs that military rule might be extended.

"It's time for them to go back to the barracks," said Khondakar Mushtaque Ahmed, who would be a leading contender in the elections. "The country has to be governed by the people's representatives."

Mr. Ahmed, a devout Moslem, was in Sheikh Mujib's Cabinet and then, after the sheikh was gunned down here in August of last year, he served as president until Gen. Ziaur took over.

After a ban on political activities following the imposition of martial law, Mr. Ahmed and other civilian leaders were permitted in July to resume party activities and to reorganize the parties.

There have been mutterings of opposition over the scores of political arrests that reports have been made, but Gen. Ziaur supporters point out that he has released a large number of the political prisoners who had been jailed under Sheikh Mujib.

With the world's eighth largest national population crowded into a land smaller than Wisconsin with the prospect that the population will double—to 166 million—by the turn of the century with 80 per cent of the people illiterate and half of them hungry, what can the future bring? the planners ask each other.

Nevertheless, a Western economist who praises Gen. Ziaur for bringing at least "a considerably more constructive attitude" to the government, counsels against despair.

"Other Westerners ask me 'Can Bangladesh make it?'" the economist said. "Well, of course it can make it. What alternative is there? But it's going to take considerable foreign assistance for a long, long time, 20, 30 years or more."

هكذا من الأصل

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

PARIS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1976

...romarket

...oney Inflow Is Given a Boost ...Interest-Rate Stability in U.S.

By Carl Gewirtz

...S, Oct. 10 (IHT).—Money ...tes to pour into the Euro-market, bidding up the ...of recent issues and creat...e demand for new ones. ...th the new-issue calendar ...ly light, the flow of funds ...ing to nudge yields lower.

...biggest impetus, bankers ...are the indications from ...nited States that interest ...are not headed for any ..., sharp upturn. An in... which many analysts had ...st would begin by the ...quarter this year, is now ...pected to occur before late ...first quarter next year.

...supporting evidence for ...view is the continued ...e in the U.S. money sup-... After the record mid-Sep...r bulge in the money sup-...he market was apprehensive ...what steps the Federal ...ve would take to eliminate ...ffects of such an increase. ...ver, in its two subsequent ...ts, the Fed was able to ...a decline in the money sup-... while maintaining a ...vely relaxed credit policy. ...ederal funds rate, the cost ...ernight money, ended the ...week at 5.17 per cent, down ...5.32 per cent.

...olicy of continued ease is ...ted. Retail sales are down. ...nondefense capital spend-...d durable-goods orders.

...EEC Five-Year Notes

...has fueled a rally in bond ...in New York—the EEC, ...ample, floated $100 million ...e-year notes with a coupon ...1/4 per cent at par and the ...was bid for at 100 1/8—and ...urobond market, which has been buoyant all along, became even more buoyant.

Bankers now describe this market as "red hot" and "starved for paper." Probably the best example of just how liquid the market is comes from the number of private placements being arranged. This demonstrates that small groups of banks can place large issues completely "in-house" and that there is no need to go out to syndicate the loan.

The latest of these is a $25-million issue for Swedish Export. The seven-year paper, which has an average life of just under four years through the operation of a sinking fund, carries a semiannual coupon of 7 7/8 per cent. This puts the yield, based on the Euromarket practice of annual coupons, at 8.02 per cent.

The $50-million, five-year private placement for Belgium's Sté. Nationale de Crédit à l'Industrie was priced at 100 1/2 with a coupon of 8 1/4 per cent. An indication of the heavy institutional demand is the fact that these notes are issued in denominations of $100,000 each. Unlike traditional Euroissues, the SNCI securities are registered rather than bearer certificates, to assure Belgian authorities that Belgian investors are not purchasers of the paper.

Shows Confidence

"The private placements are an excellent indication of investors' confidence," a banker said. "It shows they are not worried about an imminent shift in interest rates and that they want paper."

Curiously, the calendar for publicly listed paper is light. The only new issue announced is a seven-year floating-rate loan for Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur. The $25-million loan will carry a coupon of at least a quarter of a point over the London interbank rate for six-month Eurodollars or a minimum of 6 1/2 per cent. The one interesting element in this issue is the appearance of Morgan Stanley as co-manager. Morgan had initiated the floating-rate loan carrying a minimum guarantee of only one year, and its participation in the BFCE loan would appear to indicate that it has given up trying to market that concept, which had

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Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1975
Commodity index	198.1	199.8	205.3
*Currency in cir.	$89,811,000	$89,450,000	$81,853,000
*Total loans	$118,594,000	$116,368,000	$123,545,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,330,000	2,381,000	2,085,000
Auto production	148,581	133,205	165,366
Daily oil pr'd (bbls)	8,281,000	8,281,000	8,322,000
Fr'ght car l'dings	488,614	489,346	488,374
*Elec Pwr. Kw-hr	37,600,000	37,810,000	$4,261,000
Business failures	173	147	227

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	September	Prior Month	1975
A-Employed	87,819,000	87,981,000	85,418,000
A-Unemployed	7,384,000	7,506,000	7,773,000
	August	**Prior Month**	**1975**
A-Ind'stl Prodn	131.4	130.7	121.0
B-*Personal Income	$1,339,500,000	$1,384,400,000	$1,267,500,000
A-*Money supply	$306,300,000	$304,800,000	$293,200,000
Cams price index	171.9	171.1	162.8
A-Cnstrctn cnt'rcts	162	184	208
A-*Mfr's. Inventories	$152,745,000	$151,824,000	$146,583,000
A-*Exports	$9,688,100	$10,022,000	$8,979,900
A-*Imports	$10,445,800	$10,849,100	$7,876,700

*000 omitted †Figures subject to revision by source

Commodity Index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division. McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R-Revised

The World Economic Scene

Parley in Manila Laid Groundwork for Future

By Thomas E. Mullaney

MANILA, Oct. 10 (NYT).—There is a temptation to conclude that nothing of great moment occurred at this past week's joint annual session of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. Any such assessment, however, would be grossly misguided.

While there were no specific proposals on the agenda for decision at this time, the groundwork was being prepared—at numerous meetings, lunches, receptions and other festivities outside the convention hall—for possibly historic actions later.

The absence of the finance ministers from such important countries as Britain, West Germany, France, Japan and Mexico—because of compelling political or economic urgencies at home—deprived the conclave of some possibly significant input by the major powers on many current problems of common interest.

Also noteworthy was the fact that participants from the Third World, though still clamoring for a better share of the world's resources, were a little less strident than they have been in the past, probably because there have been some constructive developments on the international scene over this year.

31st Annual Meeting

There were 3,000 delegates, advisers, guests from the private world of banking and finance, and other visitors at this 31st annual meeting of the two big financial institutions. Although they spent long hours talking and socializing, rather than voting on procedures for improving economic conditions in both the advanced and developing worlds, they did bring many of the major problems into better focus to permit appropriate action later.

Unlike the situation that prevailed at some recent annual meetings of the two international institutions, there was no struggle here over monetary matters. Instead of debating the design of a new monetary system, the nations of the non-Communist world are now preoccupied with ways to make the reformed system work.

It is recognized that such a transition will require time and considerable further study. As a result, it was widely agreed that the plan for IMF surveillance of exchange-rate activity in various countries is a knotty question that needs a great deal of discussion to work out procedures and rules to govern operations in the market.

Also due for further exploration in the monetary area are such questions as the need for additional IMF resources should demands for them develop more rapidly than now foreseen, and an investigation and decision, within the next two months, of the application of Britain for a $3.9-billion IMF drawing. Official notification of Britain's intention was given fund officials and others at this past week's meeting.

No great surprises thus came to the surface in the formal monetary discussions in this city's handsome new $110-million convention and cultural center erected in the last few years on land reclaimed from Manila Bay.

The dispossessed nations of the world repeated their perennial bid for more possessions—for a greater flow of aid from the industrialized world, for expanded trade opportunities and for more liberalized credit terms. If there was any surprise in their position, it was their abandonment of a previous plan to seek a moratorium, or even cancellation, of parts of their huge debt burden, an action that was widely hailed at this meeting.

For their part, the major nations of the industrialized world conceded the need for a greater flow of funds to the developing world, but they wondered where the vast sums would come from and they wondered about hard-nosed marketplace realities in trying to accommodate the Third World's ambitious aspirations for substantial sums of money at lower interest costs.

The industrialized world again raised cautionary warnings about the ravages of unchecked inflation, the dangers of payments maladjustments, the consequences of any further sizable increases in oil prices, and they exhibited a certain amount of caution about committing massive new resources to the global battle against poverty.

Without a doubt, the most controversial question that popped up in recent days was the decision to be made soon concerning a new increase in the World Bank's capital to permit it to

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1.)

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (NYT).—Increasing investor concern over the slowing economy and fear of a possible increase in oil prices sent New York Stock Exchange prices lower last week in slower trading.

The widely watched Dow Jones industrial average closed Friday at 952.38, down 27.51 points for the week. Turnover fell to 89.27 million shares from 91.28 million shares in the preceding week.

Wall Street's uneasiness over the sluggishness in the economic recovery has been increasing since the government reported on Sept. 28 that its index of leading economic indicators declined 1.5 per cent in August.

Another depressant last week was the Dow Chemical Co. announcement that its third-quarter earnings would drop to between 85 cents to 90 cents a share, compared with last year's record $1.16 a share. Analysts noted that the drop was still another indication of the weakening in the economy. Many analysts recently have been scaling down their previous estimates of third-quarter corporation earnings.

Adding to inflationary concern was a statement by David Rockefeller, chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, predicting that oil-producing nations would raise oil prices 10 to 15 per cent before the end of the year.

Counteracting some of the bearish economic news was the announcement by the Commerce Department Thursday that retail sales increased last week by 1.4 per cent to a seasonally adjusted $12.85 billion. A number of leading retailers also reported higher sales for the month of September.

Investors mostly ignored the Labor Department's report on Friday that the nation's unemployment rate fell slightly to 7.8 per cent in September, the first dip in four months, from 7.9 per cent in August.

...EW YORK (AP) — Weekly Over the ...ter stocks, giving the high, low ...last bid prices for the week with the ...hange from the previous week's last ...rices. All quotations supplied by the ...nal Association of Securities Dealers ...are not actual transactions but are ...sentative interdealer prices at which ...securities could hav ben sold. ...do not include retail markup, ...down or commission. ...es supplied by NASD.

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
...Electron	89	8½	7½	8¼	+ ½
...Inc pf .40	79	5	5	5	
...onBros .20e	8	6¾	6¾	6¾	
...ibiPap .12e	35	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
...eleratnCp .80	70	13¾	13¾	13¾	
...elerator Inc	120	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅛
...toChem s	33	13¾	12¼	12¾	—1
...MAT Corp	17	1	1	1	
...neElec .40b	11	11	11	11	
...lisnWesly .40	63	6	5⅞	5⅞	
...ance Ross	158	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
...anced Mem	1.6	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
...ent Corp	179	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
...oSystems s	159	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
...ancdMicr De	1347	26	24½	24⅞	— ⅝
...onicCp .06	272	2½	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
...otron Inc	29	2¼	2¼	2¼	
...IBnksh .80	43	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
...let Inc	173	8¼	9	9⅛	— ⅛
...icoEagl Min	262	3½	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅜
...Bancrp 1.32b	87	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
...enNGas 1.20	10	14¼	13¾	14¼	
...thusCp .25r	114	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅜
...kalnt .15e	27	5¾	5¼	5½	— ⅛
...risInc .20	13	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ½
...andAlex 1.06	376	37¾	35¾	36	—1¾
...Baldwin 1.20	145	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
...oinc .17e	25	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
...gh Beverage	81	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
...rPharm .10e	593	24½	22¾	22¾	—1¾
...dBancsh .72	180	26½	25⅛	25¼	—1¼
...ed Leisure	8	3¼	3	3¼	
...adTelepho .52	100	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅜
...IVanLine B	43	3½	3	3	— ½
...nBacon .45	25	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
...s CremeLabs	67	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
...xOil Co	444	5-16	9-32	5-16	+1-32
...anBoxBd 1	14	17¾	17½	17½	—2
...arex Inc	675	11¾	9⅞	11¼	+2
...co Energy	243	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
...dahlCp	1444	29⅞	26	28⅞	+2⅞
Appraisal	47	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
BkTrPa 1b	135	15⅝	15½	15½	
BkrInsFla .24	298	4½	4⅜	4⅝	
...rLfFla .20b	79	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
Biomedical	49	2 3-16	2⅛	2 3-16	
Buildgs .40	29	8½	8⅛	8½	
Express 1	x2847	39¼	38⅝	39⅜	+ ½
FidelLfe .08	62	6⅛	6¾	6¾	
Filtrona .62	70	8½	8⅛	8½	
FiniCorp .04	455	9¾	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
Fletcher 1.16	237	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	
FndrsLife .28	35	9½	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅜
... Furniture	62	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
...Greetings .25	822	9⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ½
...GuarntyFin s	115	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
...Herltgel .32	57	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛
...Income Life	37	8¾	8⅛	8¾	
...IntlGrp .23	672	49¼	48	48¾	
...IntlRein .14	54	34⅞	33	33	—1½
... Microsys'm	754	7	6	6¾	+ ¼
... MusicStrs	8	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ½
...NatlFinl .42	233	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
... Nuclear	296	8¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
...Pacific Int	69	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
...Quasar Petro	939	37½	28⅝	29⅝	—10½
...Reinsur .60	420	21¼	19¾	21¼	+ ½
...Reserve Cp	284	4⅞	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
...Sv&Ln Fla.44e	x22	19¼	18¼	18¼	— ½
...Sv&Ln Utah	37	9¼	8¾	9	— ¼
...SecurCp 1.40e	235	39	38½	39	
... Telecomm	70	6¼	6	6⅛	
... Telev&Com	58	20	20	20	
...WeldMfg .80	37	10¼	10	10	— ¼
...icor Inc	114	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
...oskeagCo 1	5	23½	23½	23½	
...icomp Inc	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
...adileinc .05e	193	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
...slosDevices s	24	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ½
...corpNat Svc	24	1 3-16	1⅛	1⅛	
...derson Jacobs	292	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞	
...gloASoAf .31e	x628	2 11-16	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
...gloAGin 2.31e	525	15¼	14	14⅝	+ ½
...heuzrBush .68	2073	31½	27⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
...taCorp .20	145	6 9-16	6⅜	6 9-16	+ ⅛
...excoinc .60b	542	29⅞	29	29⅞	+ ⅛
...aldDigit Data	1463	18⅛	16½	17⅛	
...pid Material	303	4⅞	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅜
...non Inc	15	3½	3⅛	3½	
...den Mayfair	236	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ¼
...goPetrol s	379	9⅝	8⅝	8⅞	
...izonaBk .60b	90	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
...izWnGas 1.50	62	24¼	24⅛	24¼	— ¼
...eia Calif	36	3¾	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
...row Automot	49	3¾	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
...erSkling Cp	3	14¼	14¾	14¾	
...dColaBtl .52a	161	13	12½	13	+ ¼
...socFrghtwys .30	x179	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
...dHosts .10	27	5½	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
...ocMadis .10e	16	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
...lanGasLt 1.24	163	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
...anta LaSalle	70	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
...anticBncp .68a	408	9¼	9¾	9⅛	
...antiBcf .10e	46	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
...anticSft .20	25	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
...asHotels .20	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
...ood Oceanics	95	6⅝	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛
...exInc	68	15¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ¼
...omatMkt .30	x6	5½	5⅛	5½	
...amMed Lab	51	6¼	6½	6¾	
...ofrol Corp	11	27	26	26	—1
...onCorp .60	x30	9¼	9	9	— ¼
...ecMfg .24b	20	9	9	9	
...DOInt 1.80	22	21½	21¼	21¼	
...ACorp .58	86	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	
...dWarn .97e	60	7	6¾	7	+ ½
...dAtomics s	33	3¾	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
...erBros Inc	68	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
...erFenires 1a	7	33½	33¼	33¼	— ¼
...dwinLyon .40	23	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ¼
...tek Corp	9	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
...coCredit .80b	8	6¾	6¼	6¾	
...DePen 1.20b	20	16	16	16	
...PopPR 1.20b	48	16	16	16	
...cohio 1.20a	90	17⅛	17¼	17¼	
...cOklahoma 1	53	16	15⅝	16	
...cshofNJ 2.20	24	22	22	22	
...ngerHyd 1.32	18	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
...kBldgEq .83	14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
...omwlth. Del	50	⅜	⅜	⅜	
...fDelaw 2.20	9	25	25	25	
...kamRlty .30e	273	6¼	5¾	6¼	+ ⅜
...kmSecLf .35	57	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
...sTrSC 1.20	29	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
BanksIowa 1.04	9	22	22	22	
BantaGeo .48	36	10	9⅝	9¾	+ ½
BarberGreen .60	109	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
BardenCorp .50	32	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Barnes HindePh	40	61¼	60	60⅛	— ¼
BarnettBks .72	520	13¼	13	13⅛	— ⅛
Basco Inc	60	4¼	4¼	4¼	
BasicEarth Sci	89	1½	1¼	1¼	— ¼
BassFinl Corp	25	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
BassettFurn .80	36	18	17	17	—1
BayBanks 2.10	x380	24½	23¾	24	— ½
BaylessMkts .40	31	8½	7¾	7⅞	— ⅝
BeardOil .04e	24	4¾	4⅛	4⅜	
BeckArnley s	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
BeechmGrp .08e	2	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
BeehiveMedic El	76	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
BeelineFash .50	25	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
BegleyDrug .48	4	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
BekinsCo .50	73	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
BelknapMf .95E	25	13⅛	12⅞	13	— ⅛
BellCanada 77wt	343	5⅛	5 1-16	5 3-16	—5-16
BenefStdA .20	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	
BenefStdB .20	12	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
BengalOil Gas	1944	23-32	17-32	23-32	+1-16
Bentley Labs	110	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
BergstmPap A	48	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ½
BetzLabs .40	794	33	31¾	32¾	— ⅛
BeverageMgt .40	32	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ¼
BiLoinc .60	20	17¼	16¾	17¼	+ ½
Bibb Co	73	8	8	8	
Billythe Kid	35	6	5⅜	5⅜	
BioRad Labs	6	16½	16	16	— ½
Bird &Son	187	31	29½	31	+1½
BlackHillPL 1.44	9	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
BlockDrugA .60	84	12	11¼	11¾	+ ½
BlueChipStp .24	x123	15¼	14½	14¾	— ½
BluefldSupply 1.20a	55	17	16¼	17	+ ¾
BlyvoorGld .71e	526	4	3⅝	3¾	
BoatmnBncsh 2	10	29¼	29¼	29¼	
BobEvanFrm .60	26	37½	37	37½	+ ¼
BobcatOil Co	92	15-16	15-16	15-16	
Bohemiain .60b	63	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Bonanza Intl	664	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
Bond Ind	11	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
BoothNewsp 1	141	29	26½	26½	—2½
Boothe Computr	660	7¼	6⅞	7	— ¼
BostonCoB 1.04	x68	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
Bradenind .20	3	7	7	7	
Bralorne Res	77	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
BrassCraftMf .16	31	15	14½	14½	— ½
Brencoinc .80	54	21½	21	21½	+ ¼
BreunerJohn .68	24	9½	9½	9½	
Brinksinc .40	27	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
BroadvwFin .16	130	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅜
BrokenHillP .66e	6	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
Brooks Fashion.32	190	8	6⅞	7⅛	— ⅛
BrooksScanin .70	19	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
BrownTom	482	29¾	28½	29½	+ ⅜
Browning Arms	63	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
Brunosinc .50	10	12¼	12	12	— ¼
Buckbee Mears	127	4½	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
Buckeyeint .60	31	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
BufelsftGld 1E	254	7⅛	5⅞	6¾	+ ⅜
Burdox Inc	14	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Burmah Oil	1026	½	7-16	7-16	—1-16
BurnsRLCp .20	428	14½	13¾	14	— ½
Burnup&Sims	829	4½	4⅛	4½	
Burton Hawks	246	9-16	½	½	
ButlerMfg .90	138	24¼	23½	23½	— ¾
CBTCorp 2.60	79	30½	29	29	—1½
CFSContl .24	214	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
CPT Corp	162	7½	7	7	— ½
Cateterias .40	21	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ¾
CalMaine Foods	23	5	5	5	
Calbiochem	96	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
CalfstBnk .60	65	12	11½	11½	— ⅛
Cal Microwave	9	17¼	16½	17	— ¼
CalWatSvc 2.40	21	31	30½	30½	— ½
Cal Windsor	3	7½	7½	7½	
Callon Petrol	82	4⅝	4	4⅛	
CalnyFood Svc	6	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Cambrdge Mem	273	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
CameronIrnWk 1.12	20	121	119	120	—1
CampusCas .90	24	14¼	13½	13¾	+ ¼
CannonMills .92a	163	17¾	16	16¼	— ⅜
Canoninc .39g	65	42½	40⅝	40⅝	—1
Capital Swst	3	4	4	4	
CarbolineCo .32	101	17	16⅜	16¾	— ¼
CardiacPacmk s	517	32¼	30½	30⅞	+ ¼
Carterfone Com	136	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Carvel Corp	10	9¼	9	9	— ¼
CascadeCp .30a		10	10	10	
Cayman Corp	513	1½	1⅜	1 7-16	+5-16
CedarPoint .40	26	13	12¾	12¾	
Cencor Inc	34	3	3	3	
Centennial Co	199	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
CenterLab Med	70	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
CenBncCin 1.30b	43	23¼	23¼	23¼	
CenBncshSou .40	32	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
CentBkSys .40b	60	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
CenCaroBkTr .84	11	18½	18¼	18½	
CenNatRich 1.10	31	15	14½	15	+ ¼
CenPennNat 1.08	96	11⅝	11¼	11½	+ ¼
CentTelpt 2	15	31½	31	31½	
CentVIPSvc 1.36	215	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ½
Centran 1.80	129	23¼	23	23⅛	+ ¼
CenturyBks .36b	348	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
CenturyTel .38	90	6	5⅞	6	
ChambrlMf .56a	x31	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
ChampParts .16	92	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
ChampProd .80	34	15¾	14½	14½	— ⅜
ChannelCos .24	141	10⅜	9½	9¼	—1½
CharlRBLab .05e	76	16½	15½	15¾	— ¾
Charming Shop.10e	39	9½	8¼	8⅝	— ⅝
Chart House.72	382	24½	22¾	23⅞	— ⅝
ChathamMfg .72	5	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
ChattemDrug .28	18	5¾	5¼	5¼	
Chef Pierre	31	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅜
ChemedCorp 1	72	21¾	20½	21	— ¾
ChemicLeam .40	16	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Chemineer .12	56	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
Chi&NwTrans A	63	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
ChiBrdgIron 1.40	239	65½	61	61	—4½
ChiltonCo .20	39	6	5⅝	6	
Christsninc .25a	244	16½	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
ChristnSec 4.52e	71	118½	109½	109½	—11½
ChubbCorp 1.48	609	39⅛	38⅝	38⅞	— ⅛
ChurchsFCh .60b	x1332	32⅛	30⅛	31⅛	—1⅛
CinnFinl .64b	18	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
Cinevideo	240	6	5	6	+ ½
CirclelncSh 1.39e	109	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
CircleSeal .45E	23	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
CitizenSouCo .96	38	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
CitzSNBkGa .52	1078	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
CitiznFidCo 1.60	11	32½	32	32	— ½
CitznsUtilA s	102	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅜
CitznsUtilB 2	45	30¾	30	30¼	+ ¼
CityNatCorp 1	2	17	17	17	
Clabir Corp.06e	40	2½	2½	2½	
ClarkJLMfg .80r	x43	30¼	29½	30⅛	+1
ClevepakCo .60	x684	10½	9¾	9⅞	—1
ClevTrustCo 2.60	83	44¾	44½	44½	— ¼
CleveTr Rlty	56	2⅛	2	2⅛	
ClowCorp .40	38	6¼	6	6	— ¼

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
CoastStaCp .27	75	4	4	4	
Cobe Labs	35	25¾	25	25	
CocaBtlgCons .40	3	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
CocaBtlgLA .80	240	16⅝	16⅛	16½	— ½
CocaBtlgMia .48	180	11¾	10¾	11¾	+ ¾
CocaBtlgMA .40	45	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
CocaBtlMidw .80	29	14½	14	14	— ½
Codex Corp	148	31	28	29	—1½
Coheren Redlain	256	5½	5	5	— ½
ColemanAm Cos	45	2⅛	1¾	2	
College Univ	51	8½	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
ColonBncp 1.60	53	17½	17	17½	+ ½
ColonGas EnSys	149	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
ColonLfeAcc .28	82	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
Colony Foods	62	7	7	7	
ColoNatBnks .92	13	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Columbia Corp5c	128	5	4¾	5	+ ¼
CombinsAm .80	2701	11⅞	10¾	11¾	+1
Comdisco Inc	144	9¼	8	9	+1
CommBnksh 1.12	25	22	21½	21¾	
ComClrgHse .40	302	11½	11	11½	+ ½
ComiShear .60a	23	20½	20½	20½	
ComfTrNJ 1.40A	34	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
ComwNatPa 1.28	9	20½	20½	20½	
ComwlthNG 1.62	14	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
ComwlTelPa 2.08	4	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
ComwltThea .20a	59	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
Communlnd .40	110	19	19	19	
Commun Prop	20	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
Comprehen Care.10e	19	5¾	5⅝	5⅞	
Compuscan Inc	66	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
CompulAut .10e	569	15⅜	14⅝	15	— ⅛
Comput Comm	373	6¼	5½	5½	— ⅝
Comput Console	18	4½	4½	4½	
Computr Dimen	138	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
ComputElSys .16	32	5¾	5¼	5¾	+ ½
Computer Netwk	311	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Computer Prod	122	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
Computer Usage	7	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
Computrvisn Cp	788	4½	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
Comtech Labs	218	16	15	15¾	— ¼
Comten Inc	372	7⅞	7	7¾	— ⅛
Conair Cp	93	11¼	10½	10¾	— ⅜
Comshare Inc	26	5¼	4¾	4¾	— ½
Conceptinc .10	3	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	
ConnFinSvc .40	77	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
ConnGenIns 1.04	1210	56⅜	55	55	—1
ConnNBgpt 1.36	5	14	14	14	
ConnNatGas 3	32	35	32½	32½	—2½
Conner Homes	51	2⅝	2½	2½	+ ⅛
Cons Accessor.05E	14	6¼	6¼	6¼	
ConsCapRlty 1.67e	29	23½	22½	22½	— ½
ConsPapers 1.60	74	27¾	27	27	— ¾
ConfBkNorr 1.68b	37	22½	22	22½	+ ½
ContConvyEq .64	200	18½	17⅛	17½	— ¾
ConfWest Ind	19	5⅝	5	5⅜	+ ⅜
ComwedCorp .60e	30	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
CoorsAdB .08e	467	21¾	21⅝	21¾	— ⅛
CoquinaOil s	318	16	14½	16¼	+2¼
Corcoinc .72	9	16½	16½	16½	
Cordis Corp	22	17	16½	16½	
CornwalEquit .20	13	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ½
CottonPetrol .08e	303	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
CountryKitn .08e	52	10	9¼	9½	
Cousins Prop	111	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
CraddTerry .56	40	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
CrawfordCo 1.20	93	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅝
Cray Research	282	19½	17¾	17¾	—1½
Criterion Ins	93	14½	13¾	14	— ½
CrossCo .55e	119	17½	17	17¼	— ¼
Crown Crafts	127	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
Crum&Frst 1.40a	735	31⅝	30⅞	30⅞	—1
CrumpEH .20	20	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Cullen Bankers	20	16	15	16	+1
CullumCos .40	111	9¼	8½	9	+ ½
CurticeBurnA .80	x62	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
CurtisNoll .64	118	16¼	15¼	15¼	—1
Cyclotron Cp	7	8¼	8¼	8¼	
DaiEl Inc	18	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
DanieHnll .70	35	21½	21	21½	+ ½
DartDrug .13	38	7¾	7⅛	7⅝	+ ¼
DataAccess Sys	83	4¾	4	4¼	
DataCard .12	27	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
Data DesignLab	58	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Data 100Corp	530	8⅞	8⅛	8⅝	
DataTermSys	62	16	15⅛	15½	— ½
Datapoint Corp	1445	31⅛	27¾	27¾	—1¾
Datascope Corp	93	25¾	24¼	24¼	—1¼
Datatron Inc	76	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Datum Inc	27	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
DaytonMall .50e	25	29½	29	29	
DeBeersMin .29e	1420	2⅝	2 5-16	2 5-16	—3-16
DeanFoods .96	57	24¼	23¾	24	
DebronCorp .90	29	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
DecisnData Com	277	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
Decoratorin .15e	28	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
DEKALBAg .32	897	32	31	31½	+ ½
DelMontePrp .52	52	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
DelaValRlty 1.32	21	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
Delhi IntOil	50	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
DeltaAirlin 78wt	155	4¼	3⅝	3¾	— ½
Deltak Corp	84	14⅜	13¼	13¼	—1
DeLuxeCheck .72	550	23	22⅛	22½	— ½
DenisonMines 2	30	64	63⅛	63⅛	— ⅞
DenvRlEst .60a	44	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
DeposlGty .1a	21	20½	20½	20½	
DetrexChem .80	4	11⅜	11½	11½	— ⅛
DetBankCp 2.67e	68	45	44¼	45	+ ¼
Diagnostic Data	212	6¼	5⅞	6	— ¼
DiamonCoal .40a	71	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
DiamCrysSlt .80	97	15⅜	13⅝	15⅛	+1⅛
Diamondhd Cp	38	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
DibrellBros 1	13	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	
DigitalComp Con	125	6¼	5¾	6	+ ⅛
DinnerBellFd .70	7	11	9⅝	10	+ ¼
DiscounNY 6.90e	9	42½	41⅛	42⅛	+1
Distribucoinc s	32	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Diversfd Prods	58	13⅜	13	13	— ⅜
DixonCrucible 1.10	21	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
DrPepper Bottlg	71	5½	5⅛	5½	
Documation	150	11⅞	10	10	—1⅝
Docutel Corp	243	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	
DoeSpun .15e	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
DollarGenl .08r	x130	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
Domeinind .50B	98	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
DominBksh .64b	98	12⅞	12	12	— ½
DonaldsonInc	92	19¾	19	19	— ½
DonovanCos .36a	12	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Dorchester Gas	2652	10½	9½	10⅛	+ ⅝
DouglasLom .20a	11	8	8	8	
Downe Commun	566	2⅛	2	2	
DoyleDaneBe .96	164	14¾	13⅝	14	— ¼
DualLiteInc .20	16	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
DuckwallStr .30	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Ducommun .40	x50	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Dunkin Donuts	288	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
DurhamLife .80	4	24¼	24¼	24¼	
DurironCo .60	128	13	12½	12½	— ½
DurrFillMed .16	37	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
Dynascan Corp	555	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Dynatech Corp	47	16¼	15¼	16	+1
EDSNuclear .30	61	9½	9	9	— ½
ERCCorp .56	309	25⅞	24¼	24¼	—1
ESL Inc	128	18	17¼	17¾	+ ⅛

Over-Counter Market

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
ESyst 78wtAug	87	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
EarlyCalif Ind	158	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
Earth Sciences	71	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
EastmetCp 1.20	127	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ¼
EatnCp pfA2.30	9	42	40½	40½	—1½
EchoOil Corp	104	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
EconomicLab .50	795	23½	22¾	23½	+ ⅝
ElChicoCp .25	24	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
ElPasoElec .96	717	11	10⅞	11	
ElderBeerm .20b	4	6½	6¼	6½	
Electro Nucleon	195	5½	5	5½	
Electron Arrays	94	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
ElizbetWat	24	18¼	17½	17½	— ¼
Elscint Ltd	9	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Emhart wt	13	8½	8½	8½	
Emonsind .09e	80	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
EmpFinMar .20e	39	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
Empire Gen	101	2	1¾	1¾	— ¼
EmployerCas .90	8	26½	25½	25½	—1
EnergyConv Dev	597	19¾	16½	17⅛	—2½
EnergyConv un	25	20	20	20	—5
Energy Minerals	1748	2 11-16	2 3-16	2⅝	+7-16
EnergyResvs Gp	1622	1¾	1 11-16	1 11-16	—1-16
Energy Ventures	22	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Entenmanns	534	17¾	17	17¾	+ ½
Envirodyne	122	3¼	3	3⅛	— ⅛
EquitBncp .20b	211	14	14	14	
EquitGenCp .56	65	17	16	17	+1
Equitlefowa .64	12	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
EquitSavLn .32	x271	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
EquityOil .80	160	28⅛	26½	26¼	—1¾
EthanAllen .55	413	18⅞	18¼	18½	— ¼
Evansinc .30e	8	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
ExchngeBncp .52	0	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
Executive Ind	522	14¼	12¾	13	— ¾
ExplosFabr	220	1	1	1	
Extracorpi Med	74	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
FBTruckLn .32	5	6	6	6	
FAS Intl	39	13½	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
FairLanes .20	81	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
FalconbrNick 1a	2	39	35⅛	36⅛	—3
Falstaff Brewing	167	3	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
Farinon Elec	131	8½	8	8½	+ ½
FarmHouse Fds	103	3½	3	3¼	
FarmerBros .24a	x45	9⅞	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
FarmersGrp	578	23¼	22¾	22¾	+ ½
FarmNewWL .20	276	39½	37	37½	
Farr Co .05e	61	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅛
FedScrew 1.20a	23	18½	18½	18½	
FederalCap .15b	248	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
FedIncPvt .90e	212	9½	9¼	9¾	+ ½
Fidelcorinc 2.29	318	20½	19¾	20½	+ ¼
FidelAmBksh .96	60	13½	13	13	— ½
FidelCp Va	499	3⅝	2⅞	3	— ⅝
FidelUnLife 1	118	22¼	20⅛	20½	—1½
FifthThird 1.60	46	29¾	29½	29¾	
Fingerhut Corp	195	5	4⅝	4⅝	
Finnigan Corp	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
FstMerc 1.46	49	18¼	18	18	— ½
FstAlaBk 1b	30	18¾	18¾	18¾	
FstAmFin .28	62	12	11½	12	+ ½
FstAmTenn .40	178	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
FtBnGpOh 1.20b	59	24¾	24½	24½	— ½

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
FtBnGpAla .65e	46	12¼	12	12	— ¼
FtBncshFla	59	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
FtBnkSys 1.52	731	40¼	39½	39½	— ½
FtBncshSC 1.10	x2	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
FstBostinc 1.75E	190	22½	20½	21⅞	+ ½
FtChyBnTex 1	526	30½	29	29½	—1¾
FstColonyLfe .48	45	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
FstCommerce 1	19	13⅝	13½	13½	
FstComRlt .17e	16	4⅞	4½	4½	
FtComBk 1	102	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
FtConnBcp 1.80	x18	21	21	21	
FstContRE .70e	76	7½	7¼	7⅜	
FtEmpirSt .25i	321	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
FstExecutive Cp		2½	2½	2½	
FstFarwest .13e	8	5⅛	5¾	5⅛	
FtFinFla .36	66	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
FstHawai 1.60	12	21¼	21¼	21¼	
FstlllinCp 1	21	12	12	12	
FstJersyNtCp 1.20	17	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
FstKyNat 1.72	66	33¼	33½	33½	— ½
FstLincinFin	504	4⅜	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
FstMarinBk .16	177	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
FstMrktBn 1.36	62	19¾	19½	19½	— ¼
FstMemphis Rlt	98	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
FstNatBncp 1.70	21	23	22½	23	
FstNatBnsh 1.30	14	17	16¼	16¾	— ¼
FstNatCinn 1.80	31	32¼	31	31¾	+ ¾
FstNatHoldGa 1.76	66	16¾	16⅜	16½	
FstNHavNatl 1.40	3	15¼	15	15	
FstOklaBncp	80	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
FstRRBkGa .40	45	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	
FstSec Cp 1.30	34	34	33½	33½	— ⅛
FstSecurNat .54	30	10½	10¼	10¼	
FstSurety Cp	24	6½	6¼	6¼	
FstTennNatl .44	336	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
FstTexFinl .40	47	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
FstUnionBnc 2.60	86	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	— ¼
FstUnionCp .92	94	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
FstUnitBncp .60b	23	15½	15¼	15¾	
FstWmFin	220	2	2	2	
Fisons Ltd	101	4¼	3⅞	4	— ⅛
FlagshipBks .24	254	5¼	5	5	— ¼
Flexsteelind .40	12	9¼	9	9	— ¼
Flickinger .50	29	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
FlaComlBk .72	9	9½	9½	9½	
FlaCypGard .20e	50	3	3	3	
FloridaGlfR 1.28	16	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
FloridMngM .12e	15	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
FlaNBksFla .32	597	9¾	9½	9¾	
Flynn Energy	14	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
FoodTownStr .12	25	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
FoodwysNat .30e	16	9½	9¼	9½	
FoothillGrp .20	x226	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
ForestOil .60	1191	19⅜	18	19⅛	+ ⅝
FtWorthStl .70	68	15	14⅛	14⅞	+ ½
FotomatCo .28	490	11	10½	10½	— ½
Four Phase	463	15¾	14½	14⅝	— ⅞
FranklinElec .32	50	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
FranklinLife .92	832	22	21⅛	21¾	— ½
FraserMfg 1.05e	24	8¼	8½	8½	
FredrkHerr .24e	x38	4½	4⅜	4½	
FredHollyw .10s	16	5⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
FreeStaGlA 1.92e	503	18½	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
FriendlceCr .10	434	21	19½	19½	—1⅝
Frionaind .15e	x36	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
FritziofCal .28	2	5½	5½	5½	
FrozenFdExp .34	45	9½	8¾	9⅛	— ⅜
FullPhotoF .19e	339	22	21½	21⅝	— ⅜
FullerHB .44	67	17	16½	16½	+ ¼
Funding System	18	3	2¾	3	
FurrsCafe .40	x94	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
GRT Corp	345	3⅝	3	3⅛	— ⅛
GalaxyOil Co	102	3¾	3½	3⅝	— ¼
Galvest Houston	.612	11½	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅝
Gelco Corp	446	15	13⅝	14⅛	—1
Gelman Inst	68	10¼	9½	9½	— ¾
Gen Automation	394	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
GenAutoPts .76	126	27¼	25¼	26¼	+ ¼
GenBinding .10e	38	14½	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝
General Care	94	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
GenEnergy .40e	395	10⅝	9	9⅛	—1⅝
Gen HealthSvc	25	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
GenReinsur .40	753	190	183	183	—7
GenSemicon .21e	14	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
GenShalePd .30b	27	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
GenTelCal pf 1	36	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
Geneve Corp.	25	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
Georesources In	54	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
GeoWashstn Cp	61	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
GibsnHoman .36	10	13	13	13	
GilbertAssoc 1	128	19¾	18¾	19	— ¾
GilbertRobin s	127	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
Gilfordinst .20	104	7½	6⅝	7½	+ ⅞
GirardCo 3.24	190	37¾	37	37¼	— ¼
GlobeLfeAc .20b	57	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
GodfreyCo .90b	x5	15⅝	15½	15½	— ¼
GoldFieldSA .34e	119	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅝
GoldenStat Fds	18	13½	13½	13½	
GoodhrWllc 1a		7⅜	7⅛	7½	
GouldsPumps 1	30	36½	36	36	— ½
GovtEmpFin .48a	x100	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
GovtEmplns .32	3615	5⅝	5	5⅝	
GovtEmpLife .34	196	16¼	9½	9⅝	— ⅝
Gracoinc .85	261	13½	12¾	13	— ½
Graham Magnet	67	10½	9½	9½	— ¾
GrahamMfg .40	37	8⅞	8⅛	8⅜	— ⅛
Granitee Corp	122	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
GraphicCont .52	167	16¾	16	16	— ½
Graph Scanning	81	12¼	11¼	11½	—1
GravesTrkLn .44	x9	11	11	11	
GrayTool .28	4366	33⅛	28½	32⅛	+3⅝
GreatAmCp .50a	11	12¼	12	12	— ¼
GrtrJerBncp 1	x43	10⅛	10	10	
GtSouthnCp .48	95	16¾	16½	16½	
GreenMtPow 1.08	109	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
GreggsFood .07e	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
GreyAdvrtg .40	30	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
GuarantFin Cal	24	9¾	9¼	9¼	
GuarantyNatl .40	17	11¾	10¾	11¼	— ⅜
Guardian Chem	18	2	1⅞	2	
GuardianPkg .40	61	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
GulfEnergyDev s	42	8	7⅛	7⅛	
GulfInterstat .37	x19	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
HMO Internatl	98	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
HachChem .20e	x41	8¼	7¾	8	— ⅛

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
HahnEW .28	149	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
HamiltBro Exp	380	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
HamiltonBro Pet	1030	22⅛	20¾	21¾	—1
Hamilton Intl	108	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
HandyDan Home	5	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
HannafrdBro .80	77	10¾	10	10¼	— ½
Hanoverins .24	83	12⅛	11¼	11¼	—1⅛
Hardwicke Cos	16	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
HarleyCorp .25	24	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
Harlyn Prod	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Harper&Row .52	76	7⅞	7¼	7¼	— ⅝
HartfordNatCp 1	571	11⅝	11½	11½	
HartfdStmBoil 2	x47	37	36¾	36¾	— ½
Harvestind s	31	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Hasserman .30	92	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
HavatampCp .44	168	9⅞	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
HawaiiBncp .80	226	11⅞	11¼	11⅝	
HawkeyeBn .54b	x88	11¾	11	11¼	+ ¼
HawthrnFinl .40	x7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
Healthgarde Cp	388	1 13-16	1⅝	1 11-16	
Health Techn	26	17	16½	16½	— ½
HeeredFurn .40e	x17	18½	18	18	— ½
HeritageBnc 1.88	10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
Hessinc .30	4	6⅛	6	6⅛	
HexcelCorp .36	730	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
HiTech Ind	43	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
HickoryFarm .36	17	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
HickoryFurnBr s	13	4¼	4¼	4¼	

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 1)

SOCIÉTÉ CIVILE DES PORTEURS D'OBLIGATIONS

9 3/4% 1975/1987 de Fr. 5,000 nominal
assorties d'une option de remboursement au gré du porteur en 1983 de la CAISSE NATIONALE DES AUTOROUTES

Head office: 4 Rue Gaillon, PARIS 75002.

CAISSE NATIONALE DES AUTOROUTES

A public administration body, established by decree No. 63-585, dated June 20th, 1963.
Administrative office: 56 Rue de Lille, 75007 PARIS.

NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is hereby given to the holders of French Francs 5,000 9 3/4% Notes 1975/1987, redeemable at noteholder's option in 1983 of CAISSE NATIONALE DES AUTOROUTES that a general meeting will be held on October 27th, 1976, at 10 a.m., Paris time, at the Société Civile head office, 4 Rue Gaillon, PARIS-2e, to give a decision on the following agenda:

—Ratification of the "Statuts" of the Société Civile;
—Ratification of the appointment of the Directors, pursuant to Art. 7 of the "Statuts" of the Société Civile.

Any Noteholder may attend the Meeting or be represented in it.

In order to attend the Meeting or be represented in it, the Noteholders will have to deposit their Notes 5 days before the date of the Meeting with the following banks and institutions:

—BANK OF KUWAIT AND THE ARAB WORLD S.A.L. (Beirut);
—BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A. (Brussels);
—BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A. (Luxembourg);
—BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS (Paris);
—BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS (Paris);
—BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE (Paris);
—CAISSE DES DEPOTS ET CONSIGNATIONS (Paris);
—CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE (Paris);
—KLEINWORT, BENSON LIMITED (London);
—KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.K. (Kuwait);
—SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A. (Brussels);
—SWISS BANK CORPORATION (Basel);
—UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (Zurich),

where they will get receipts certifying the deposit of the Notes and where the proxies will be available to them.

The Board of Directors.



It's your business to know your growth objectives.

It's our business to help you achieve them.

With $13 billion in assets, Nippon Fudosan Bank is one of Japan's leading long-term credit banks. As such, we've provided financing and advice to practically every major industrial and commercial concern in the country. This experience makes us well qualified to help you achieve your growth objectives. In Japan. And worldwide.

Whether you're building a park or a petrochemical plant, seeking a joint venture partner or looking for financial assistance on world money markets, whatever your growth needs, you can rely on NFB's in-depth expertise to help you meet them.

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Beirut Office: 10th Floor, Centre Verdun Bldg., Dunant St., Beirut, Lebanon Tel: 341474/5 Telex: 22194 NFBBRT
Affiliates and Associated Banks: Banco Internacional de Investimento S.A., Rio de Janeiro
P.T. Private Development Finance Company of Indonesia, Jakarta. City Bank, Hawaii

(Continued from Page 9.)

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
HigbeeCo 1.48	14	16½	16¼	16½	+¼
HitachiLtd 1.13e	9	28¼	28	28	—⅞
HollywdPark 1	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	
HomeBenef 1.16	7	25	25	25	
HONInd .56	78	17¾	17½	17½	+¼
HondaMotor	11	44¾	21⅞	21⅞	
HookDrugs .85e	x47	11½	11½	11½	
HooverCo .76	132	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—⅜
HorizonBnco .94	90	9⅝	9½	9½	—⅛
HospTrust 1.92	2	23½	23½	23½	
HudsnPPap .80s	45	25¾	24	25¾	+1¾
Hughes Supply	67	9	8¾	8⅞	—⅛
HuntMfg .36	47	12	11¾	11¾	—¼
HuntgtBnc 1.76b	39	25¼	25	25	—¼
HyGain Elec	659	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	+⅜
Hyatt Corp	454	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	—⅜
Hyatt Intl	59	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	—⅛
HydraulicCo 1.44	x5	17½	17	17	—½
HyslerCo .60a	680	24½	23⅝	24	—½
IEMSA .19r	2	3½	3½	3½	
IMS Intl	1324	7⅞	7½	7½	—⅛
IVACCorp .19e	223	16	14¾	14¾	—1⅛
IdahoFstNat 1.28	x12	39	39	39	
Illini BeefPack	32	5½	5¼	5½	+¼
Immuno Scienc	15	9½	9¼	9¼	—¼
IndepSqSec 1.68	46	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+⅛
IndepLfeAcc .68	873	12	11½	11½	—½
IndianHead 1.12	17	30½	30½	30½	
IndianaGrp .50	98	22½	21⅞	21⅞	—⅜
IndianaNat	427	7½	7¼	7¼	
IndplsWat 1.70	24	21¼	21¼	21¼	
IndustFuels .60	31	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Indust Nucleonic	144	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
IndValPhil 1.80	41	22½	22¼	22¼	—¼
Inforex Inc	143	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	—⅝
Informint .05e	40	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Inform Magnet	553	5¾	5¼	5¼	—½
Instrument Lab	37	6¾	6½	6¾	
Intel Corp	1275	58	54	56	—½
Intercont Energ	24	6½	6½	6½	—⅛
Intercritind .32	x28	10½	10	10	—½
Interfinci .28	82	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
IntrmtnGs 1.28a	104	15¼	14⅞	15½	+½
IntBnkWash .25	55	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	
IntBkWashA .25	42	3½	3½	3⅜	—⅛
IntDairy Queen	16	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
IntKingsTab .07e	x20	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
IntSysCt pf1.50	30	14½	14	14	—½
InterprovPipe 1	8	15⅛	15¼	15¼	—¼

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Intersil Inc	229	5¾	5½	5½	—⅛
Invest Annuity	122	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
IowaSouUtil 2	95	23¾	23½	23¾	+¼
JamesRiver .20	x65	15	14⅜	14½	—½
Jamesbury Corp	93	12¾	11¼	12	—¾
JasonEmpire .40	8	8	7¾	7¾	
JeffrsnNatLf .28	62	10⅜	9¾	9¾	—⅝
JensenInd	55	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Jerrico Inc	1673	32½	28½	29	—3½
Jetero Corp	75	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
JohnsonEF .80	1074	14½	13½	14½	
Jones Vining.20	14	3	2¾	3	+¼
JosephsnMarv .32	26	7¼	7	7	—¼
JoslynMfg 1.12a	27	14¾	14½	14¾	+¼
Justinind .60	46	15	14¾	14⅞	—⅛
KDI Corp	121	13-16	11-16	13-16	+1-16
KRM Petroleum	103	2½	2¼	2⅜	—⅛
KaiserSteel 1.50	282	35½	32	33½	—2
KaiserStl pf1.46	6	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Kallestad Labs	46	2	1⅞	1⅞	
Kalvar Corp	58	2	1¾	1¾	—⅛
KamanCpA 1	x63	19¾	18¾	18¾	—1
KampgrAm .15e	68	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
KansCityLfe 1.40	32	32	31¼	31¼	—¾
Kar Products.24	16	15½	15½	15½	
Kathol Petrol	36	2½	2⅜	2½	+⅛
Kayot Inc	30	4	3¾	3¾	—¼
KearnTreck .30	356	7⅞	7¼	7¾	
KearneyNatl .48	112	6½	6¼	6¼	—¼
KeithClark .50	4	5½	5½	5½	
KellySvcs .80	12	17¼	16¾	16¾	—½
KemperCorp .80	440	29¼	28¾	28¾	—1
Kenai Drilling	107	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	—¼
Kennington Ltd	39	4½	4	4	—½
KentMoore 1.40b	50	22	19	19	—3
KyCentLfe .20	301	7	6¾	6⅞	—⅛
KeuffelEsser .80	19	12½	12¼	12¼	
Key Pharmceut	62	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
KeyesFibre .72	193	14⅜	13½	13¾	—⅝
KeysCust Fund.20e	34	7½	7	7	—½
Keystone Foods	62	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
KeystoneIntl .35	92	19	18¼	19	+¾
KeystoneOTC Fd	70	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
KeystnePrt Cem	18	10	10	10	
KirinBrew .19e	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
KloofGoldM .43e	592	4¼	3¾	3⅞	+⅛
KnapeVogt .90	24	15½	14¾	15½	+1
KnudsenCo .60b	156	10⅛	10¼	10⅝	—¼
KogerProp .14e	110	8	7¾	7¾	—¼
KossCorp .20	23	5	5	5	
Kratos	13	8¾	8½	8¾	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
KruegerWA .56	42	11½	11½	11½	
KuhlmanCp .50a	36	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+⅛
Kyoto Ceramic	98	24⅞	23⅝	24⅛	—¾
LITCONY 1.20	2	21	21	21	
LFMCorp .20b	14	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	—¼
LTVCp 78wt	123	⅝	⅝	⅝	
LaZBoyChr .48	97	18¼	17½	17½	—¾
LacledeSH 1	62	16¼	15½	15½	—½
LakeSupPow 1	22	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
LamaTony .20	57	5¼	4⅝	4¾	—⅝
LancastColn .56	225	12¾	12½	12½	
LanceInc .88a	84	23½	22½	22½	—1
Lanchart Ind	102	3¾	3⅛	3⅛	—⅝
LandmkBcsh .40a	2	10½	10½	10½	
LndmkBkFla .36	73	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
LaneCo .60a	47	21½	20¾	20¾	—¾
LawrysFds .24a	46	19¾	19	19	—¼
LawsonProd .20	133	14	13½	13½	—½
LearPetrol s	142	7¾	6⅝	7¼	+⅛
LeggPlatt .40	203	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	—½
LeonardSilver .10e		6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
LewisPalmr .12b	9	8	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
Lexitron Corp	110	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
Liberty Homes	28	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
LibertyNatl 1.60	17	28	28	28	
LibrtyNatLfe .80	743	23½	23⅜	23½	+
LifeInsGa .80	71	19¾	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
LifeInvInc .08	327	5⅝	4⅞	4⅞	—¾
LilChampFds .20b	0	6	6	6	
Limited Stores	256	19½	18½	19	
Lin Broadcstg	195	16	15⅜	15⅝	—½
LineFstBks 1.88	56	20¾	20½	20¾	+¼
LinclstBk pf1.05	8	19½	19½	19½	
LincnTelTel 1.60	6	28	28	28	
LindbergCo .80	64	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
LionCntry Safari	13	½	⅜	½	
LiquidAir 1.20	72	30¾	29½	29½	—1
Litronix Inc	172	2¼	2	2	
LoctiteCp .20	165	17⅜	17	17	—½
LoneStarBr .80a	291	10½	10⅛	10½	+⅜
LongvwFibre 7a	12	170	170	170	
LaLdOffExp B	160	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅜
LouisvGE pf	111	22½	22½	22½	
LowesCos .16	x1125	25¼	23¾	24¼	—½
Lynden Transport	34	8¼	7½	7½	—¾
M&TMtgIn 1.05e	37	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
MB Assoc	16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
MCI Communcat	477	2	1⅞	1⅞	+1-16
MCICommun wt	403	1	15-16	1	+1-16
MFYInd .12	42	5¼	4¾	5¼	
MGFOil Corp	137	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+⅛
MSIData Corp	196	5⅞	5	5⅝	—½
MTSSystems .10	108	14⅞	14½	14½	—¼
MacDermid .52	134	7¾	7½	7½	—⅛
MackStores .16	24	6⅝	6¼	6¼	—¼
MacMillBloe .60	13	23	22	22½	—½
MadisnGsEl 1.20	216	14½	14	14½	—½
Magma Energy	27	9¾	9½	9¾	
MagmaPow Co	419	6⅛	5¾	5¾	—⅜
MagneticInt .02b	117	8⅝	8	8	—⅜
Major Electronic	138	6½	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
Mallinckrodt .60	682	40¾	39	39½	—1¼
Managemt Assis	2716	1½	1 5-16	1⅜	—⅛
ManagemntAs pf	2	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
Manitowoc 1a	48	32	31	31¼	—½
ManningGas Oil	98	8⅝	7	7¼	—1⅝
MfrsBkLA .40b	15	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
MfrsNatlCp 2.20	100	27¾	27¼	27½	—¾
ManufgData Sys	132	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	
MapiInc .01e	7	7¼	7	7	—¼
MarcusCp .10r	103	8¼	8	8	—¼
Marine Colloids	157	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
MarineCorp 1.92	14	30	28½	29½	—½
Marion Corp	453	14¾	13⅞	14	
MarkTwain .68	x26	19½	19½	19½	
MarshallIsley 2	12	32	31½	31½	
MarylandNat .72	230	17	16½	16¾	—¼
MassMerch .24	x4	7½	7⅜	7½	
MaulLdPine .36	20	11	11	11	
May Petrol	304	6⅛	5⅝	5¾	
Mayflower Corp	27	7¾	7½	7½	—⅛
Maynard Oil	22	4¾	4	4⅛	—⅛
McCormick .64a	214	38	37¼	37¾	
McDowllEnt .05e	36	7	6⅝	7	
McMoran Expl	463	11⅝	10½	11⅜	+½
McQuayPfex	139	17	15½	15½	—1½
Measurex Corp	377	12⅛	11	11¾	+¾
Medcom Inc	60	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
MedfordCp 1.20	6	37	35	35	—2
Medical Comptr	33	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
Medline Ind	0	9	8¼	9	+¼
Medtronic	792	22½	20½	21¾	—¾
Megadata Cmptr	54	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—¼
MegadataCm un	19	6½	6¼	6¼	—¼
MellonNatl 2.60	348	55	52	52½	—2½
MercanBncp 2.20	69	28½	27½	28¼	+¾
MercantBk .84	35	12	12	12	
MercantBkpf 3	5	37	37	37	
MercTexCp 1.20	94	21¾	21¼	21¾	
MerchantsInc .90	27	15½	15¼	15¼	—¼
MerchntsNatl .80	13	19½	18¾	18¾	—¾
MercuryGenl .44	103	15½	15	15½	—½
MercurySvL .10r	58	5½	5	5	—½
Mervyns	877	37	35¾	36¼	—¼
Metpath Inc	515	14⅜	13⅛	13⅛	—1⅛
MeyerFred .36b	188	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝	—¼
MichNatCp 1b	11	26¼	26½	26½	
Microdata Cp	1544	24¾	21¾	23¼	—½
Microform Data	146	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
MidAmInd .18b	79	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
MidContInd .10a	42	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+½
MidlandBncp 1a	24	16½	16	16½	+½
MidlanticBks 2	20	20¾	19¾	20¾	+¾
MidlantcBks pf2	3	20	19½	20	+½
MidwtDistA .25e	138	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
MidwtnFidlty .44	39	10¼	10¼	10¼	
MidwGasTr 1.20	6	18¾	13½	13½	—¼
MillerHerm .32	25	14	13¾	13¾	
Millipore Cp.08e	x224	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	+⅜
MineSafeApp .80	8	42	40	40	—2
MineralRes .57e	148	2 5-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	—⅛
Mineral Enginrg	12	1½	1½	1½	—⅛
Mini Comput	144	10	9½	9½	
MinnsotFab .16e	100	6⅝	6¼	6¼	—⅜
MinnesotGs 1.72	69	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+½

Over-Counter Market

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Minnetonka Lab	90	2¼	2	2⅛	—⅛
Mischer Corp	15	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
MissValGs 1.28b	22	14¼	14	14	—¼
Mr Steak	102	3⅝	3¼	3¼	—⅛
MitsuiCo .40e	23	31	29¾	29¾	—1
MobileGsSv 1.24	12	14¼	14	14	—¼
ModernMer .12e	1169	19⅝	18½	19⅜	+⅜
ModernMerch wf	104	11½	10¾	11½	+½
ModularCom Sys	392	4¼	4	4¼	+¼
MogulCorp .50	59	15½	15	15	—½
Molex Inc	5	21½	21½	21½	
MonarchCap .84	282	12¾	12¼	12¼	—½
MontfortColo .06e	36	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
MonumentCp .56	105	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
MooreSam .24	1030	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	—⅜
MooreCorp 1.20	1475	34¾	32¾	33	—1¾
Moran Bros	49	6⅞	6¼	6¼	—⅜
MorrisonInc .24	x303	12½	12⅛	12⅜	
Mostek Corp	996	18¼	18	18½	+⅛
MotionInd .16	171	24½	24	24½	+¼
MotorHome Am	32	2½	2½	2½	
MuellerPaul .80	2	14	13¾	13¾	—¼
Multimedia .40	24	18½	18	18½	+¼
NarragCap 5.05e	11	7½	7½	7½	
MurphyMotF .24	5	4½	4½	4½	—¼
MutSavLfe .40a	0	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
NCNBCorp .52	782	10	9¾	9⅞	—⅛
NFC Corp	33	11¾	11	11	—¾
NNCorp 1.20	107	17	16½	17	
NUSCorp A	13	4½	4½	4½	—¼
NaChursIntl .05I	42	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
NascoIntl Inc	2	5½	5½	5½	
Natco Ind	291	4½	3⅞	4½	+⅝
NathanFam .05e	60	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
NatBankGa .80	57	16	15¾	15¾	—¼
NatByProd 1.20	13	17	17	17	
NatCentFin 1.16	59	15	15	15	
NatCityCp 1.85	121	37½	36¾	36¾	—¾
NatCmBkNJ 1.80	71	23¾	23	23¾	+¾
NatConven Str.05r	11	9½	9¼	9½	+¼
NatData Comm	172	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+¼
NatData Corp	144	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
NatLiberty .17e	81	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—⅜
NatLifeFla .15e	39	3	2⅞	2⅞	
NatOldLine .26	191	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
NatSecResh .60e	35	4	4	4	
NatBankEliz .72	40	10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
Nat StudentMktg	594	15-16	⅞	⅞	—1-16
NatUtilInd 1.32	49	17¼	17	17¼	—¼
NatWestn Lf	76	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
NationwideA .35	x255	9	8⅞	9	
NatwdeRlEs .16e	71	4	3¾	4	+¼
Naum Bro	30	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
NeedhmHarp .40	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	
NelsonThomas	0	11¼	11¼	11½	
Neutrogena .10e	28	12¾	12½	12¾	+⅛
NevSavLoan sr	30	8¼	8½	8½	—¼
NewAmFd 1.21e	19	8¾	8½	8½	—⅛
NEngMBos 1.40	58	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
NewHavWat 3.20	12	42½	42	42	
NJNatlCp 2	1	21½	21½	21½	
NJNatGas 1.32	79	13¼	13	13	—¼
NewPlanRlt .90	x21	9	8½	8½	—½
NewellCos .50	41	8⅝	8¼	8¼	—⅜
Nicolet Instrum	x35	12½	11¾	11¾	—¾
NielsenA .44	x533	21⅜	20¾	20⅞	—½
NielsenB .44	x456	21⅞	20¾	21⅛	—⅝
NipponElec .34e		19⅛	18⅛	18⅞	—1
NissanMot .21e	4	17¾	17½	17¾	+¼
NobleAffil .40b	134	34½	33	33½	—¾
NolandCo .36	x70	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+⅛
NordResrcs s	28	7¾	7½	7¾	
NordstrmInc .56	198	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	—¼
Norin Corp	24	9	8½	8½	—½
NorCaroNG 1	48	11⅝	11¼	11½	—⅛
NorEurOilRT un	20	28½	27	27½	—1¼
NoeastBnc 2	46	23½	23½	23½	
NoreastPet .25	30	14¼	13	13	—1¼
NorCalS&Ln .40r	x98	14⅛	13½	14	—⅛
NorStaBncp .40	44	5¼	5	5	—¼
NorthrpKing .88	5710	17	15¾	16⅞	+⅞
NorwestEngin 1	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
NwstNatGas .88	382	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
NwstOhBncsh 2	x14	39	38¼	38¼	+¼
NwstnFinCp .30b	27	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
NowstNatLfe .65	x41	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
NwstPubSvc 1.70	100	18½	18⅛	18½	+¼
NortrustCp 1.72	101	36	35¾	36	
NoxellCorp .48	196	14½	14⅜	14⅜	—⅛
Nuclear Dynam	305	7½	6½	7⅛	+⅞
NuclearSvcs .10	92	3½	3⅛	3½	
OakHillSport .24	x27	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	—1⅛
OceanDrExp .20	347	27	25¼	27	
OceanDrExp 6pf	x23	57½	56½	56½	—¾
Ocean Oil&Gas	33	15½	15	15	—½
OceaneerInt .10e	391	5⅛	4½	4⅞	—⅛
Ocean Explor	425	4½	2¼	4	+1⅛
Odyssey Inc.03e	x17	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
OffshrLogist .28	489	13⅝	11¾	12	—1⅝
OgilvyMathr 1.16	32	25¼	25½	25¼	
OhCasualty 1.32	265	44¼	43	44¼	+1
OhioFerroAl .80b	86	17¾	16½	16½	—1
OilgearCo 1a	11	13	12	12	—1
OldNatBcp .84b	35	25	24¾	24¾	—¼
OldRepInt .35b	435	22¼	20½	22	+¾
OldStoneCp .80e	31	13½	13	13¼	
OldStoneMtg .90	31	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+⅛
OlympiaBrw .90	155	43½	43¼	43½	
OmahaNatl 1.50	4	17½	17½	17½	
OmniSpectra .18	20	3⅜	2¾	2¾	—1
OpticalCoatg Lb	17	7	6½	6½	—½
Optical Radiatn	35	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
OrbancoInc .30	x63	11¾	11¾	11¾	+¼
Oregon Metalurg	58	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+⅛
OregonPCem .88	24	15¾	15	15	—¾
Orion Research	26	3¼	3¼	3¼	
OrmontDrg Ch	118	8	7¾	7¾	
Oshmans SportG.06e	26	12	11¼	11½	—¾
OtterTailPw 1.64	71	20¾	20⅝	20¾	
OverNatAir .50e	58	4½	4¼	4⅜	—⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
OwensMinor .24	6	11	11	11	
Oxoco	88	1¼	1 3-16	1 3-16	—1-16
PVOIntl .50e	6	12¼	12¼	12¼	
PabstBrew 1.04	853	22¾	22¼	22¼	+¼
PACCARInc .80	303	42½	40¼	40½	—1¾
PacesetBldg .05e	16	10¼	9¼	9¼	—1
PacCoast Hold	144	8¾	8	8	—¾
PacFarEast Lin	35	12½	11¾	12	+¼
PacGamRob 1.40	78	26¼	25	25	—1¼
PakoCorp .48	20	8¼	8	8	—¼
PalabaMng 1.26e	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅜
PamexFds s	32	3	2⅞	3	
PanAmBncsh .25	25	4⅝	4½	4½	—¼
Pandick Press	214	4⅝	4¼	4¼	—⅜
ParkOhioInd .70	20	11⅞	11¾	11¾	—⅛
Pathcom Inc	336	5	4½	4¾	
PaulHarrisSt .20	25	11½	10¼	11¼	—1
Pauley Petrolm	9	6	5¾	5¾	
PayLessDrug .40	84	12½	12¼	12¼	+¼
PayNPak .60	x96	11½	11⅛	11¼	—⅜
PayNSave .60	452	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+⅛
PaylessCash .20	150	27	26¾	26¾	
PeaveyCo 1	87	17	16½	16½	—½
PeerlsChain .64b	2	10¼	10	10	—¼
PeerlessMfg .64	46	11½	10¼	11½	+1¼
PennVa 2	11	67½	65½	66	—½
PennEnterp 1.48	43	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞	—⅞
Penn Life	766	2½	2¼	2¼	—¼
PennzLaTx B	828	6½	6 5-16	6½	+1-16
PennzOffshGs B	4169	16⅝	15⅝	16¼	+⅜
PentairInd .20e	174	8¾	8	8¾	+⅜
PepsiCBWsh .40	x43	11¼	11	11	—¼
PermaBilt Ind	110	2⅝	2½	2½	
Peterson H&H.38	x312	12¾	11¾	11¾	—1¼
Petrolite .60	x92	39½	38	39½	+½
PettiboneCp .60b	8	22	22	22	
PhilaLife .50r	502	10¾	10	10¼	—⅛
PhilaNatCp 2.10	127	29¼	28⅝	29¼	+½
Philips Gloelam	301	10⅝	10	10	—¾
Phoenix Candy	42	9	8½	8½	+¼
PhysioContrl Cp	64	9	9	9	
PicnSave Cp	16	15⅞	14¾	14¾	—¾
PiedmtAvia .30e	41	4½	4¼	4¼	—¼
Pinkertons 1.48	159	36½	35⅞	36½	+½
Pioneer Elec.05I	92	16	15⅛	15⅛	—⅞
PioneerFood .20	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
PioneerHi Bred.60	579	18¾	18	18⅞	+⅝
PioneerStdEl .22	x36	11½	10¾	10¾	—¾
Pioneer Wstn	112	3⅞	3¼	3¼	—⅛
PittsNatl 1.84	97	34¼	33¼	33¾	—¼
PizzaInn s	568	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛	—⅛
PopeilBros .40	58	4⅝	4¼	4¼	—⅜
PosiSeal Intl	37	4⅛	4	4	
PostCorp .60	22	13	12½	12½	—½
PottInd .60	111	24	23⅞	23⅞	—⅛
PowersReg .70	54	11¾	10⅞	10⅞	—½
PrattHenry .40	100	11¾	10½	10½	—1¼
PrecMetHld .34e	x403	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+¼
PrecisCastpart s	16	11	10½	10½	—½
PraferdRisk .20e	4	9	9	9	
PresBrdGd 1.67e	338	9⅝	9	9⅛	—⅛
PresStynGd 1.40e	403	5¾	5⅛	5⅞	+⅛
PrestoProd .24	230	8	7½	7½	—⅜
PrestonTruck .36	95	29	27	27	—2
PrewayInc .48a	23	10	9½	10	+½
Prime Inc	218	13¼	11¾	13¼	+1½
Process Systems	67	2½	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
ProgressivCp .14	31	11	10⅝	10⅝	—⅜
ProtectiveLfe .68	9	15	14⅞	15	
ProvLfeAcc .68	33	36½	35½	36	—½
ProvidntNat 1.78	x155	20¾	20¼	20¼	+¼
ProvNat pf1.80	1	22	22	22	
PubSvNoCar 1.04	64	11½	11¼	11⅜	—⅛
Pulaski Furnitur	8	9¾	9½	9½	—¼
Puritan Bennett.05e	x168	19¼	18½	18½	—½
PutDuoInc 1.26a	13	16½	16	16	—½
PutnmDuo Cap	53	6⅝	6¼	6¼	—⅛
QuakerChem .48	67	17	16½	16½	—¼
QualityInns Int	23	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Quantor Corp	19	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
RPMInc .20	85	17½	16¼	16¼	—1¼
Rainbow Resrcs	411	14⅛	14	14¼	
RainierBncp 1.20	157	34¼	33½	33¾	—¼
RainierCos .97e	46	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+⅛
Rangaire .24b	15	14½	14⅜	14⅜	+⅛
RankOrgan .11e	2590	2 3-16	1⅞	1⅞	—5-16
Rapidata Inc	295	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
Raychem Corp	223	101	86	95	—5
RaymondCp .40	27	11¾	11½	11¾	
Raypakinc .05e	34	4¾	4¾	4¾	
RealexCorp .40b	9	11½	11	11	—¼
RealtyMtgl 1.20e	49	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
Recognition Eq	780	9⅝	8½	8⅝	—⅜
RedfernFds .30	35	5½	4½	4½	—1
RedkenLabs .20e	250	21⅞	20½	20½	—1⅜
RegencyElec .80	947	14½	12¾	13½	+1¾
ReliableInv .22e	28	9¾	9⅛	9¾	+¼
RelianceUniv .60	47	9¼	8¾	8¾	—½
RepAutoPts .20b	22	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+⅜
RepublNat Life	340	5½	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
ResdelInd .20b	15	8	7½	7½	—⅜
Research Ind	87	8½	7⅞	8	—½
ReserveOil Min	148	40½	37½	38	—2½
PaulRever 1.31e	78	13¾	13½	13½	—¼
RexPlastics .40	7	6¾	6½	6¾	+¼
RexPrecision .32	3	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
Reyn&Reyn .32	188	15¾	15¼	15¼	+¼
RichsInc 1.16	x329	35⅛	32¾	33½	—1¾
RiggsNWsh 2.20	47	27¾	26¾	27¾	+½
RingernatPd .08e	146	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	+⅛
RivalMfg 1.60	x954	22¾	21½	21½	—1
RoadwayExp .65b	x785	41½	38	38	—3½
RobbinsMyer .80	7	16½	16½	16½	—½
Rocket Resrch	383	5½	4⅞	4⅞	—⅝
Rodac Corp	36	2	2	2	—⅛
RollinsBurd .52	37	14½	14	14	
RospatchCp .44	x11	9¼	9	9	—¼
Rouse Co	563	4½	4½	4½	
Rovac Corp	62	12½	11½	11½	—1
RoysterCo .65e	149	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
RuckerPhar .30e	71	10¼	10	10	—¼
RussellStover .72	x197	15¾	15½	15¾	
RykoffSE .40	30	13½	13¼	13¼	—¼
RylandGrp .18	x132	16	14⅞	16	+1½
S&SCorp	85	15¾	15½	15¾	+¼

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
SBE Inc	193	4½	4¼	4¼	
SCI Systems	168	10¼	9½	9½	—1¼
SafecoCorp 1.10	x605	44¼	42½	42½	—1¾
StHelenaG 1.63e	288	11⅞	9¾	11¼	+1⅛
StPaulCos .72	967	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	+¼
SanFernEl .23B	5	4	4	4	
SandgateCp .20e	16	4½	4⅜	4½	
SantaAnita Cons	88	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
SaslowDL Co	97	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
SavannaFd 1.32	95	19	18½	18½	
Scan Data	19	1⅝	1 9-16	1 9-16	—1-16
SchererRP .78	x103	8	8	8	
ScholastMag .40	x21	7⅛	7¼	7¼	—¼
SchollInc .68	106	11	10¼	10¼	—¾
Schulman .39e	63	8½	8¼	8¼	—¼
ScopeInc .20	99	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅜
ScottishInns Am	24	⅝	9-16	⅝	
ScottsLiq Gold	165	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
ScrippsHow 2	7	28½	28	28½	+½
SeaWorld .15r	967	19⅛	18½	18½	—1⅜
SeafirstCp 1.12	346	29	26¾	26¾	—2¼
SealedAirCp .20	107	8¼	7¾	7¾	—½
SeawayFdTn .50	56	8½	8½	8¾	
SecurAmLfe .40b	40	10¼	9¾	10	
SecurConn Lfe	49	8⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—⅞
SecurLfeAcc .48	62	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+⅛
SecNYSta 1.08	65	12	11½	12	+¼
SecPacCp 1.40	1072	23½	22½	22⅝	—½
SeeburgInd .15r	43	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
Seiscom Delta	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Sensormatic	393	5⅝	5¼	5¼	—¼
Sentry Mfg	24	5	4¾	4½	
ServMerchand s	1225	23	21¾	22⅞	+1½
Servicemster .60	28	29¾	29½	29½	—½
Servico Inc	27	1⅝	1½	1½	—⅛
SevenUpCo .84	453	34¼	33½	34½	+¼
ShakleeCo .44	188	28	26½	26½	—½
Shrd Mcd	595	26	24¼	24¼	—1¼
Shatrprf Glass	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
ShawmutCp 1.60	126	20½	20¼	20¼	—½
Sheldahl Co	91	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
ShippersDisp .36	204	17½	17	17	—⅛
ShoneyBigB .20	38	13½	13⅜	13⅜	—⅛
Shorewood Corp	43	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
SigmaAldrich .24	62	23	22½	22½	+⅛
SigmorCpA .80	x88	13⅜	12¾	13¼	+⅜
Siliconix Inc	17	4¼	4¼	4¼	
SilverKingMin s	64	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
Silvercrest Ind	17	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	—⅛
SimpsonInd 1	86	14½	13½	14	+½
Skyline Oil	67	8	7⅝	8	
Slaughter Bro	21	3⅝	3¼	3¼	—⅛
Smithfield Foods	246	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+⅛
SnapOnTools .72	663	32	31	31⅜	—½
SocietyCp 1.64	34	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	
SolidState Scient	121	9¼	8½	8½	—¾
SolidState Tech	67	5¼	5	5¼	
SonocoProd .80a	78	28⅛	26	27	—1⅜
Sonoma Vineyds	74	4	3¾	3¾	—¼
SorgPrinting .10	16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
SourceCap 1.40	x370	16⅞	11¼	11⅛	—5⅛
SourceCap pf2.40	97	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+½
SoCarolns .40	25	9½	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
SouCaroNat .88	63	14¾	14	14	—¾
SoutheastBnk pf	6	6	6	6	
SoestNatPa 1.63e	0	26½	26½	26½	
Southn Airwy	154	5¼	4¾	4¾	—⅛
SouthnBncpAla 1	7	25	25	25	
SouthCalWat 1.08	21	12½	12½	12½	
SouthnComGas 2.20	63	24¾	24¼	24¼	
SouthnInd 1.20a	50	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
SouthnNatNC .80	12	17¾	17¾	17¾	
SouthnUnion Pd.10e	493	37½	34	35½	+1¾
SouthlandFin .32	2136	8½	8⅝	8½	
SouthldPap .48	42	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
Sowst Factories	49	1⅛	1½	1½	—⅛
SowstGasCp 1	124	10½	10	10½	—⅛
SwstPetroCh .32	6	7½	7	7	—¾
SowstnDrug .72	17	11	11	11	
SwstnElSvc 1.24	9	16½	16½	16½	
SouthwstrnLife 1	430	31⅛	30½	31	—⅞
SovereignCp .05r	56	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
Spacelabs Inc	52	4½	4	4	—½
Spectra Physics	878	13¼	12¼	13½	+¼
SpectralDyn .16e	24	6	5¾	5¾	—¼
Spectronics Inc	96	8⅛	7⅝	7¾	—½
SpeidlNewsp .56	25	17¾	17	17	—¾
Sportscoach Cp	21	2½	2¼	2¼	
StaRiteInd .70b	65	14½	14¼	14¼	—¼
Stanadyneinc 1	389	19⅞	17¾	18	—1⅞
StLifeIndiana .26	17	10	9½	9½	—½
StdRegistr 1.20a	62	16¾	16½	16¾	+¼
Standun Inc	131	3½	2¾	3	—½
StanleyHom 1.20	50	16¼	15	15	—1¼
Stanwick Corp	79	5⅛	4¾	4⅞	—⅛
StaStBosF 2.40	x156	24¼	23½	23½	—1
StatesmGrp .25e	40	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
SteakNShake .44	202	11½	11	11½	—¼
StecherTraun .20	8	3¾	3¾	3¾	
StewartStev .85e	547	11⅞	10⅞	11⅛	+½
StewartInfo .60	59	10½	9½	10¼	+¾
StewSandwh .10e	28	4½	4¼	4⅜	—⅛
Stratford Texas	281	4¾	4½	4½	—⅛
StrawbClth 1.30b	16	25	23½	23½	—1
SturmRuger .30a	10	12½	11¾	11¾	—1
SubaruAm .10e	141	1⅝	1⅛	1¼	—⅛
SuburbBnc 1.20a	37	15¾	15½	15¾	+¼
Sullair Corp	145	11⅝	10¾	10⅞	—¾
SumitomoBk .60	54	13½	13¼	13¼	
Summit Energy	402	⅝	½	9-16	+1-16
Summit Proprty	23	1⅞	1½	1½	—¼
SunBnksFla .60	632	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	—½
SunliteOil Ltd	35	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
Sunstar Foods	55	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
SuperiorEl .24	37	5⅛	5½	5½	
Supreme Eq	25	5	4½	4½	—½
Survival Tech	31	7	6	6½	—1
Swedlow Inc	20	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Sycor Inc	1633	13¼	11½	12¼	+⅜
TBarInc s	36	5¾	5¾	5¾	
TII Corp	53	5⅝	4¾	5	—¾
TabProd .20	17	10	9½	9½	—¼
TacoBell .14	971	25¼	23¾	24	—⅜
Tally Corp	111	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	
TampaxInc 2	686	33¾	31½	32½	—1¼
Tametics .10r	52	5½	5¼	5¼	—¼
TaylorRental .24	25	10½	9¾	9¾	—½
TaylorWine .64	536	18½	17⅛	17½	—1
TechnicPub .40	13	12½	12	12	—¼
TecumsehProd 2	65	44	42½	42½	—1½
TelasGas .20	192	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅝
TelcoMktg Svcs	62	3⅛	2	2¼	—1

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Tele Comunicat	73	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
Telecredit Inc.10e	585	13⅜	11⅞	13½	+½
TelefonDeMex B	28	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
TelefDeMex .79e	172	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
TelemedCorp s	144	7¾	6⅝	7	—¼
Telesciences .20	177	8	7⅝	8	+⅜
Teletronics Intl	47	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Teltronics Srvcs	59	6½	6¼	6¼	
TennantCo .64	10	27½	27½	27½	
Tenneco Offshre	982	8⅞	8½	8½	
TennNatGas .92	187	10¾	10½	10⅝	—⅜
TennValBncp .80	20	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
Terra Resources	76	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+⅛
TerrydalRlt 1.48	8	14	13¾	14	
TexAmBncsh .76	130	16	16	16	
TexasAmer Oil	51	2⅞	2¾	2¾	—⅛
TexInt Airl	91	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
TextilesInc 1	7	14	13¾	13¾	—¼
ThalhmrBro .70b	92	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞	—½
Thermo Electrn	77	10⅛	9¼	9¼	—⅝
Thetford Corp	10	7	6¾	7	
ThirdNatCorp 1	x54	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
Threshold Tech	16	9½	9¼	9½	
TiffanyCo .40	15	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
TimeHolding .60	60	14¼	14	14	—¼
TimeInd .25e	35	6¼	6	6	—¼
Tipperary Corp	938	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	—½
TitanGroup .08e	x205	2	1⅞	1⅞	—1-16
TobiasKotzin .25	11	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
TokioMarF .82e	67	74⅞	73¾	73¾	—1
TokyoShibEl .79e	20	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
TolleyIntl Cp	35	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
ToppsTrows .20e	25	7¾	7¼	7½	
ToroCo .56	99	13½	13	13	
ToscanyImp .40e	26	8½	8¼	8½	+¼
Tosco Corp	347	4 7-16	4⅛	4⅛	—5-16
Toth Aluminum	88	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
TowleMfg .80	12	10½	10	10	—½
ToyotaMot .21e	61	29¾	28½	29½	+1
Transconti Oil	48	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
Transocean Oil	31	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	
TransprtLfe .07e	198	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
TremcoInc .70	31	12¼	12¼	12¼	
TriChemInc .16	x26	13¼	13	13	—½
TricoProds 1a	66	33¾	31¼	31¼	—2¼
Triton O&G	146	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
TrustCoGa 1.20	155	22¾	21½	21½	—1¼
TullJMInd .90e		10¼	10	10	—¼
TwnCBarge .40e	3	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+⅛
TwinDiscClu 1.30	17	28	27½	27½	—½
Tymshare Inc	1878	16⅝	15¼	15¼	—1⅜
TysonFoods .50e	43	13½	13¼	13¼	—¼
UAColCable .30	x51	14⅛	13⅝	14	—⅛
UBFinancl .56	34	8	8	8	
UTL Corp	104	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+¼
UniCapital Cp	140	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
UnifiInc .20E	136	3	2¾	2⅞	+⅛
UnionCpLtd .42e	40	2⅝	2½	2½	+⅛
UnNBkPitt 1.20a	37	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
UnionPlantr .25r	105	6	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
UnionSplCp 1	18	17½	16¾	16¾	—¼
UnionTBncp 1.42	34	20	19½	20	
UnitArtThea .36b	56	8	7¾	7¾	
UnBkCpNY 1.50	99	21	20½	21	+½
UnBksColo 1.20	26	16¾	16¾	16¾	
UnitCable Telev	45	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
UnCaroBncs .73r	2	14	14	14	
UnitCitiesGas .60	67	7¾	7½	7½	—¼
UnFireCasIt .80	2	16½	15½	15½	—1
UnitMcGill .20	99	10½	9¾	10½	+½
UnMoBncs 1.20b	6	24½	24½	24½	
UnitSvcLife .40	164	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	—⅜
USBancpOre 1b	123	25¾	25½	25½	—⅛
USSuger 3e	17	45⅞	45	45⅞	+⅞
USSurgical Cp	732	10½	8⅝	10	+1⅜
USTruckL .80a	48	15⅜	14⅝	14⅝	—1
USTrustNY 2.80	154	23	22½	22½	—¾
UnTennBnc .30	114	5¾	5	5⅛	—⅝
UnVaBkshr 1.12	84	16⅝	16¼	16¼	
UnitogCo .70	14	20½	20¼	20¼	—¼
UnivFoods 1	396	20⅝	19¾	19¾	
UnivInstrumt .24	40	14¾	14½	14½	—⅛
UnivSecur Inv	453	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
Univ Voltronics	41	13¼	12½	12¾	
Universty Patent	1406	24	21¾	23⅝	—⅛
UpprPenPw 1.72	x47	19½	18¾	18¾	—¾
UpsNDowns .24	x23	9½	9¼	9½	+¼
UtilsInds .40e	20	10	9⅝	10	+½
VaalReefs 2.41e	804	11	10	10⅝	+⅝
VacudryCo .10e	81	2¾	2	2⅝	—⅛
Vagabond Hotels	41	3½	3½	3½	
Vail Assoc	198	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅜
ValleyBancp 1.28	5	18¼	18	18	—¼
ValNatAriz .95	298	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	
Valleylab Inc	62	12¾	10¾	12	—½
Valmont Ind	162	25¼	24½	24½	—½
Valtek Inc	88	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
VanDusenAir .44	x76	8½	7¾	7⅞	—⅛
VanDyk Resrch	34	3¼	2⅝	3¼	
VanSchaack Co	89	4¼	4	4	—¼
VaporCp	110	10¾	10⅞	11	—¼
VarcoIntl .04e	219	14	13⅛	13½	—½
Variable Annut	70	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
VaughnJack .40	43	9	8½	8½	—½
VelcroInd .60	84	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
VelobInd Inc	313	1	¾	1	+¼
VeltronCp .60	1	42	42	42	
Victoria Station	165	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	+½
Viking Ind	70	9⅝	9¼	9¼	—⅛
VaChemical .72	63	21	19½	21	+1½
Va Intl	32	11⅞	11¼	11½	+⅛
VaNatBnksh 1.20	163	18¼	17⅝	18¼	+¾
VolumeShoe .50	96	14⅝	13⅜	13⅜	—⅜
Volunteer Cap	38	15½	15¼	15¼	—¼
WD 40Co. 1	x3	17	17	17	
WadswthPub .30	2	8	8	8	
Waldbaum s	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	
WallsInd .36	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	
WalterRlty Inv	37	4	3¾	3¾	—⅛
WarnerEI .80	10	13¼	13¼	13¼	—½
WarnerNatl .05e	0	4	4	4	
WashingtnGrp	29	2¾	2½	2½	—¼
WashNatGs 1.16	144	13¾	13	13	—¼
Waste Resources	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
WatersAsso .12e	23	31½	31	31	—⅛
Wavetek	1	7¼	7	7¼	
Weatherford Int	513	12¾	12	12½	+½
WebbCo .50	26	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
Webb Resrcs	122	10	8¼	9⅞	+1⅝
WeedenHold .80E	37	10¾	10⅜	10½	—¼
WehrCorp .60	7	13¼	13	13	—¼
WeighWatch .40	300	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
WelkomGM .78e	317	1⅝	1⅝	1 11-16	—1-16
WellingtnMgt .60	20	6⅝	6½	6½	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last
Welltech Inc	609	10⅛	9½	
Wolsbach Corp	11	2¾	2¾	
Wendys Int	1727	29	26⅝	
WestDriefG 3.23e	424	18⅝	17⅝	
WestCo .16	60	8¾	8¼	
WestcoastPet Lt	65	6⅞	6⅝	
WestnCasSur .80	191	23¼	23	
WnDeepLvl 1.35e	458	7⅝	7	
Westn Digital	34	¾	⅝	
WestnGear .40	221	11	10⅝	
WnHolding 2.99e	278	14⅝	13⅝	
WstnKyGas 1.22	2	15	15	
WstnMarEl .40e	9	21	20½	
WestnMtg Inv	39	1⅝	1⅝	
WestnUnited Res	650	9-16	½	
WestmdCoal 1.60	939	57	54¾	
WetterauInc .60b	98	16⅞	16¼	
White Shield	168	1 7-16	1⅜	
WienAirAlsk .20e	343	4⅝	3⅞	
WienerCorp	3	18	18	
Wiley.JSons .1	14	17¾	17⅝	
Willamette .90b	196	28⅞	28⅛	
WilliamWW .80	x2	19½	19	
WilmingTr 2.40a	19	37	36½	
Wilson HJ	387	15¼	15	
WinnsStores .75	x6	22	22	
WinterParkTl .48	x124	8⅝	8½	
WiscCentrl .80b	x61	16⅝	16¼	
WiserOil 5e	13	93	93	
WixCorp .60	57	10⅞	10½	
WolohanLum .25e	40	7¼	7¼	
WolverAlum .44a	25	8⅛	7⅞	
WoodheadD .32	10	11⅞	11	
WoodwLoth 1.40a	54	24⅞	24¼	
WorcesterBncp .40	50	7⅝	7½	
WorJaiAlai .32a	13	8¾	8⅝	
WrldSvcLfe .20a	25	5⅝	5½	
Worthingtn Ind	174	20	19	
WrightWE .20	150	4⅞	4	
WymanGord 1a	26	24¼	23	
WyomingNat 1	4	26¼	26½	
XonexCorp	89	22½	21¾	
YellowFrtSys .48	618	35¼	33¼	
YounkerBr 1.40	9	23⅛	23½	
ZenithNat Ins	12	4⅞	4⅝	
ZionsUtahBn .92	32	22	22	
Zoller Dannebrg	34	1 3-16	1	1

Bank Stock Quota[tions]

(Closing prices of the week's trading)

Baybanks
Cleveland Trust Co.
Detroit Bank Corporation
Fidelcor Inc.
First Md. Bncp.
First Nat Cinn.
Girard Company
Ind. Val. Bank & Trust Phi[la]
Lincoln First Banks
Mellon Nat. Bank Pitts.
Nat. City Corporation
New England Merch. Boston
Philadelphia Nat. Corp.
Pitts. Nat. Bank
Prov. Nat. Corporation
Secur. Pac. Corporation
Shawmut Ass. Boston
Sta. Str. Bank Boston
U.S. Trust New York
Un Va Bankshares
Virginia Nat. Bnksh.

NYSE Average[s]

Week Ended Oct. 8, 19[76]
New York Stock Exchan[ge]

	High	Low	Las[t]
Indust.	61.50	60.56	
Transp.	39.44	38.62	
Utils.	36.79	38.53	
Finance	53.27	52.54	
Composite	55.65	54.63	
Standard & Poors			
400 Indust.	117.39	114.30	
20 Transp.	13.98	13.48	
40 Utils.	51.07	05.37	
40 Finance	11.63	11.39	
500 Stocks	104.62	102.05	
Dow Jones			
30 Indust.	983.21	949.72	
20 Transp.	215.68	208.29	
15 Utils.	98.99	97.42	
65 Comb.	309.16	299.95	

Consolidated Tra[ding] Of AMEX Listi[ngs]

Week Ended Oct. 8, 19[76]

	Sales	High	Low
GRI	392,500	2¾	2
Syntex	247,500	25⅝	23⅞
Mitchl	243,000	41⅝	35⅛
Housto	213,600	73⅜	68
Kaiser	182,000	14½	13⅝
Robintc	146,100	23	15⅞
Unres	133,200	13⅝	10⅝
Austio	129,300	15¾	13⅛
Champh	129,000	3⅝	3¼
Datapnt	126,200	12	10⅛

Volume: 9,306,630 shares.
Year to date: 509,871,090 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,143.
Advances: 316; declines: [...] changed: 257.
New highs: 35; new lows: 72.

The Wobaco Group

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Banco de Santander — Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque Nationale de Paris — Commerzbank A.G.
The Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd. — Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
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NEW ISSUE — 5th October, 1976

2,300,000 Depositary Shares

Taisho Marine and Fire Insurance Company, Limited

(Taisho Kaijo Kasai Hoken Kabushiki Kaisha)

representing

23,000,000

Shares of Common Stock

(Par Value 50 Japanese Yen Per Share)

OFFERING PRICE $9.52 PER DEPOSITARY SHARE

Nomura Europe N.V. — Hambros Bank Limited

Credit Suisse White Weld Limited · Hambro-Mitsui Limited · Robert Fleming & Co. Limited · Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
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First Boston (Europe) Limited · Goldman Sachs International Corp. · Hambro Pacific Limited · Hessische Landesbank —Girozentrale— · Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
IBJ International Limited · Jardine Fleming & Company Limited · Kidder, Peabody International Limited · Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank
Kleinwort, Benson Limited · Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise · Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Asia
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.) · Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited · Lazard Frères et Cie
Manufacturers Hanover Limited · Merrill Lynch International & Co. · Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited · Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V. · Nederlandse Credietbank N.V. · New Japan Securities Co., Ltd.
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd. · The Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru Securities Co., Ltd. · Nomura International (Hong Kong) Ltd.
Okasan Securities Co., Ltd. · Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. · Osakaya Securities Co., Ltd. · Peterbroeck, van Campenhout, Kempen S.A.
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. · N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited · Rothschild Bank AG · Rowe & Pitman, Hurst-Brown
Salomon Brothers International Limited · Sanyo Securities Co., Ltd. · J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited · Singapore Nomura Merchant Banking Limited
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken · Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated · Société Générale · Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Strauss, Turnbull & Co. · Trident International Finance Limited · Trinkaus & Burkhardt · Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
Vickers, da Costa & Co. Ltd. · Wako Securities Company Limited · S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Wood Gundy Limited · Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited · Yamatane Securities Co., Ltd.

هكذا من الأصل

American Exchange Options

Option & price		Oct Vol.	Oct Last	Jan Vol.	Jan Last	Apr Vol.	Apr Last	Close
	20	10	11⅝	b	b	b	b	31½
	25	67	6⅝	17	7⅜	44	8	31½
	30	136	1⅝	70	2 13-16	38	3⅞	31½
	35	100	1-16	437	15-16	157	1¼	31½
..ya	25	195	2½	47	2½	66	3	27⅝
..ya	30	a	a	66	5-16	71	11-16	27⅝
..iom	30	a	a	8	4⅝	2	5⅛	33⅞
..iom	35	111	1-16	54	1	64	1½	33⅞
..iom	40	a	a	5	3-16	10	7-16	33⅞
..co	15	88	⅝	3	1¼	13	1¾	15½
..co	20	a	a	6	¼	76	⅛	15½
..F	20	10	6½	5	7⅛	b	b	26⅝
..F	25	113	1 7-16	78	1⅞	44	2⅝	26⅝
..F	30	a	a	61	¼	49	½	26⅝
..gh	90	393	7-16	217	4	24	6⅛	86½
..gh	100	5	1-16	190	1 3-16	145	2 9-16	86½
..gh	110	a	a	263	5-16	90	1	86½
..se	25	14	3⅞	8	4⅛	b	b	28⅝
..se	30	192	7-16	177	13-16	132	1 5-16	28⅝
..se	35	a	a	a	a	10	5-16	28⅝
..el	10	a	a	1	5⅛	a	a	15¼
..el	15	110	⅛	51	11-16	32	15-16	15¼
..re	25	2	5⅜	b	b	b	b	30½
..re	30	16	¾	164	2	143	2⅝	30½
..re	35	2	1-16	36	⅜	6	1	30½
..Eq	150	1139	4¼	112	13	37	18¼	152
..Eq	160	509	⅜	246	8	9	13⅞	152
..Eq	170	12	1-16	122	4⅛	14	8	152
..Eq	180	10	1-16	255	2 1-16	127	5½	152
..ney	45	b	b	701	2⅞	450	4⅝	43⅞
..ney	50	61	1-16	636	1 3-16	338	2⅝	43⅞
..ney	60	200	1-16	183	5-16	248	⅞	43⅞
..Pnt	120	b	b	407	6⅜	96	9⅞	118¾
..Pnt	130	465	1-16	439	2⅜	116	5	118¾
..Pnt	140	a	a	569	1	98	2⅝	118¾
..Pnt	150	a	a	294	3-16	b	b	118¾
..Pnl	160	a	a	54	3-16	b	b	118¾
..Ch	10	44	6⅝	a	a	b	b	16⅝
..Ch	15	134	1½	108	2 5-16	56	3	16⅝
..Ch	20	a	a	10	⅜	97	15-16	16⅝
..Tel	25	25	4	14	4⅛	3	4¼	28⅞
..Tel	30	205	1-16	47	⅜	264	15-16	28⅞
..let	30	a	a	83	11-16	29	1⅜	27¾
..let	35	a	a	1	3-16	10	7-16	27¾
..odyr	20	43	2⅝	22	3¼	53	3⅛	22⅝
..odyr	25	8	1-16	36	7-16	50	13-16	22⅝
..evhd	15	227	1-16	36	9-16	53	13-16	14⅝
..ulf O	20	6	7	a	a	b	b	26¾
..ulf O	25	291	1⅞	17	2⅝	44	2⅝	26¾
..ulf O	30	5	7-16	14	½	55	⅛	26¾
..ercul	30	a	a	6	1	5	1½	27¾
..ercul	35	a	a	a	a	9	½	27¾
..F C	15	20	4⅜	15	4⅞	2	5¼	19⅞
H F C	20	263	3-16	113	1	38	1 9-16	19⅞
Lilly	45	1	10½	a	a	b	b	55⅞
Lilly	50	32	5½	8	6¼	a	a	55⅞
Lilly	60	a	a	14	1 5-16	1	2⅝	55⅞
Merril	15	3	9⅛	b	b	b	b	23¾
Merril	20	238	3⅞	96	4⅜	101	5⅜	23¾
Merril	25	654	3-16	739	1⅜	274	2⅜	23¾
Merril	30	26	1-16	335	9-16	163	1 1-16	23¾
Merril	35	6	1-16	b	b	b	b	23¾
Mesa P	20	30	11½	a	a	b	b	31¼
Mesa P	25	77	6⅞	10	7¼	a	a	31¼
Mesa P	30	290	1 3-16	140	3⅜	104	4⅝	31¼
Mesa P	35	b	b	95	1 5-16	183	2⅝	31¼
Motrla	45	29	3⅝	21	5⅞	b	b	48⅝
Motrla	50	171	7-16	36	3⅜	8	5¼	48⅝
Motrla	60	a	a	17	⅝	5	1¼	48⅝
Pfizer	25	29	4⅞	a	a	23	5⅞	29¾
Pfizer	30	432	5-16	137	1⅝	48	2⅝	29¾
Phelps	35	6	3	b	b	b	b	37½
Phelps	40	26	1-16	14	1 3-16	9	2¼	37½
Phelps	45	3	1-16	82	⅜	6	⅜	37½
Ph Mor	50	10	8⅞	4	9⅜	a	a	58½
Ph Mor	60	100	⅛	93	2 9-16	25	3⅜	58½
Proc G	80	1	13⅛	a	a	b	b	93¼
Proc G	90	57	3⅝	5	5⅜	2	6¾	93¼
Proc G	100	14	1-16	35	1½	22	2⅝	93¼
Rite A	15	39	11-16	40	1 13-16	26	2 5-16	15⅝
Rite A	20	a	a	45	5-16	14	11-16	15⅝
St Cal	30	3	6¼	6	6¾	b	b	36⅝
St Cal	35	39	1⅝	19	2⅝	31	3⅛	36⅝
St Cal	40	8	1-16	14	½	42	1 1-16	36⅝
T R W	30	5	4⅜	a	a	b	b	34¼
T R W	35	59	5-16	52	1⅜	6	2⅜	34¼
T R W	40	a	a	13	⅜	20	⅞	34¼
Tandy	30	337	2⅛	161	4⅛	82	5⅛	32
Tandy	35	177	1-16	252	1 7-16	157	2½	32
Tandy	40	9	1-16	73	7-16	46	1	32
Tandy	45	a	a	50	⅛	b	b	32
Texaco	20	3	7¼	b	b	b	b	27⅛
Texaco	25	941	2 1-16	96	2⅝	159	2⅝	27⅛
Texaco	30	3	1-16	160	3-16	91	½	27⅛
U Carb	60	67	9-16	65	3¼	20	4½	59
U Carb	70	a	a	43	½	22	1¼	59
U S St	45	b	b	39	4⅞	33	5¼	47
U S St	50	125	1-16	50	1⅞	52	2¾	47
U S St	55	a	a	64	½	13	1⅛	47
U S StO	46⅞	3	1	b	b	b	b	47
U S StO	53⅞	a	a	6	⅞	b	b	47
U S StO	60	6	1-16	20	⅛	b	b	47
Wrn Lm	30	5	3	3	4½	1	4⅞	33
Wrn Lm	35	30	1-16	24	1	6	1¾	33
Wesing	10	2	8⅛	b	b	b	b	17¾
Wesing	15	291	2¾	133	3¼	99	3¾	17¾
Wesing	20	20	1-16	373	⅜	334	1¼	17¾

Option & price		Nov Vol.	Nov Last	Feb Vol.	Feb Last	May Vol.	May Last	Close
A M F	20	78	⅝	21	⅞	30	1¼	19¼
A M F	25	a	a	a	a	10	¼	19¼
A S A	10	a	a	5	6⅛	a	a	15¾
A S A	15	48	1¼	44	2	63	2⅜	15¾
A S A	20	72	3-16	23	⅝	68	1	15¾
A S A	25	10	1-16	a	a	b	b	15¾
Avnet	15	132	1 13-16	103	2⅜	50	2⅞	16½
Avnet	20	240	⅛	113	11-16	203	1 1-16	16⅝
Cat O	60	99	7-16	11	1	b	b	55¼
Caterp	55	17	1½	11	2⅞	a	a	55¼
Caterp	65	a	a	29	7-16	3	1⅝	55¼
Con Ed	15	6	4¼	a	a	a	a	19⅛
Con Ed	20	61	3-16	32	11-16	70	⅞	19⅛
Dr Pep	15	51	7-16	33	1⅛	64	1 9-16	14½
Dr Pep	20	15	1-16	10	¼	a	a	14½
El Pas	15	38	⅛	81	⅜	33	⅝	14¼
Fleetw	15	15	1 3-16	22	1 15-16	21	2 5-16	15¾
Fleetw	20	31	1-16	41	⅜	37	11-16	15¾
Grace	25	122	2 15-16	2	3¼	9	3⅞	27⅞
Grace	30	172	3-16	60	¾	23	1⅛	27⅞
La Pac	14⅞	55	7-16	15	1 1-16	b	b	14
La Pac	15	39	½	79	15-16	69	1 9-16	14
La Pac	19⅞	a	a	15	¼	b	b	14
N Dist	20	12	3	2	3⅜	7	3⅞	22¾
N Dist	25	58	¼	49	⅝	24	1⅛	22¾
N Dist	30	78	1-16	33	⅛	a	a	22¾
Nort S	20	198	11-16	30	1⅛	24	2⅛	20
Nort S	25	3	1-16	5	5-16	113	½	20
Penney	45	27	3¼	a	a	10	6½	48
Penney	50	63	⅞	80	2⅝	2	3½	48
Penney	60	27	1-16	17	¼	b	b6	48
Phil P	60	25	1⅞	134	3⅝	126	5	60⅞
Res OG	10	32	5⅞	2	5¾	5	6¼	15⅝
Res OG	15	164	1¼	246	2	290	2½	15⅝
Searle	10	14	3	18	3½	a	a	13
Searle	15	92	⅛	143	½	166	⅞	13
Searle	20	5	1-16	8	⅛	b	b	13
Simp P	10	16	2¼	51	2⅜	42	3	12
Simp P	15	125	13-16	200	⅝	107	⅞	12
Sterlg	15	20	2⅛	3	2⅞	2	3⅝	17⅞
Sterlg	20	182	1-16	76	5-16	62	⅝	17⅞
Tennco	25	5	8	1	8⅛	b	b	33⅛
Tennco	30	15	3½	5	3⅜	9	4⅝	33⅛
Tennco	35	78	¼	26	15-16	23	1 5-16	33⅛
Tiger	15	90	⅝	61	1	50	1½	14½
Tiger	20	6	1-16	5	3-16	a	a	14½
Zenith	25	b	b	49	3¼	63	4⅝	26⅝
Zenith	30	506	⅛	344	1 3-16	209	2⅛	26⅝
Zenith	35	21	1-16	68	⅜	136	11-16	26⅝

Total volume 32,452 Open interest 996,032
a-Not traded. b-No options offered.
Sales in 100s. ast is premium (purchase price).

Chicago Options Table

Option & price		Oct Vol.	Oct Last	Jan Vol.	Jan Last	Apr Vol.	Apr Last	Close
Alcoa	50	19	4	14	5½	2	7	53⅞
Alcoa	55	69	½	68	3⅛	b	b	53⅞
Alcoa	60	a	a	68	1⅛	3	2¼	53⅞
Am Tel	50	36	9⅞	8	10	b	b	59⅝
Am Tel	55	190	4⅞	64	4⅞	30	6	59⅝
Am Tel	60	923	¼	641	1⅜	194	2⅛	59⅝
Atl R	40	20	17⅝	a	a	b	b	57
Atl R	45	18	11⅝	34	12½	a	a	57
Atl R	50	177	6⅞	232	7⅜	34	8⅞	57
Atl R	60	b	b	346	1⅞	148	3⅛	57
Avon	35	18	11⅝	b	b	b	b	46⅝
Avon	40	136	6⅝	53	7⅛	b	b	46¾
Avon	45	352	1 13-16	383	4	91	5⅛	46¾
Avon	50	360	1-16	482	1½	164	2 13-16	46¾
BankAm	25	10	1-16	105	⅜	102	1⅜	24⅝
BankAm	30	a	a	2	3-16	10	⅜	24⅝
Beth S	35	116	2⅝	21	3¼	45	4⅝	37¾
Beth S	40	57	⅛	92	1 3-16	95	2⅝	37¾
Beth S	45	1	1-16	58	5-16	30	¾	37¾
Bruns	10	9	6⅝	3	6¼	b	b	16⅛
Bruns	15	207	1 3-16	148	2	104	2½	16⅛
Bruns	20	a	a	148	5-16	60	11-16	16⅛
Burl N	40	67	1⅝	7	3¾	4	5	41½
Burl N	45	a	a	42	1⅜	30	2½	41½
Burl N	50	2	1-16	5	5-16	11	15-16	41½
Citicp	30	157	9-16	123	2¼	55	3	30⅝
Citicp	35	3	1-16	69	⅜	84	1⅛	30⅝
Citicp	40	4	1-16	2	3-16	a	a	30⅝
Delta	35	40	3½	a	a	10	6¼	38½
Delta	40	105	⅛	55	1⅝	33	2⅝	38½
Delta	45	a	a	50	⅜	100	1	38½
Dow Ch	40	b	b	312	3⅝	119	4½	40⅝
Dow Ch	45	23	1-16	462	1¼	324	2¼	40⅝
Dow Ch	50	20	1-16	248	⅜	119	1	40⅝
Dow Ch	55	a	a	45	⅛	b	b	40⅝
Eas Kd	90	1214	½	466	4⅛	156	7⅛	87⅝
Eas Kd	100	193	1-16	387	1 7-16	314	2⅜	87⅝
Eas Kd	110	a	a	79	⅜	92	1⅛	87⅝
Eas Kd	120	a	a	52	⅛	b	b	87⅝
Exxon	45	22	8⅞	9	9⅛	b	b	54¼
Exxon	50	145	4½	95	5	11	6⅛	54¼
Exxon	55	16	5-16	131	2	94	2⅞	54¼
Exxon	60	b	b	60	9-16	69	1⅛	54¼
F N M	15	1255	1¼	713	1½	71	1¾	16½
F N M	20	a	a	30	⅛	59	⅜	16½
Fluor	30	1	7½	3	8⅝	b	b	37¼
Fluor	35	149	2¼	50	4½	2	5⅜	37¼
Fluor	40	68	1-16	123	2	95	3	37¼
Fluor	45	10	1-16	50	⅜	15	1½	37¼
Ford	45	38	12½	b	b	b	b	57⅝
Ford	50	168	7⅝	25	8¼	15	9¼	57⅝
Ford	60	474	⅛	289	2¼	140	3⅝	57⅝
Gen El	50	260	2½	185	3⅜	39	4⅞	52½
Gen El	55	43	1-16	226	1⅜	59	2 7-16	52½
Gen El	60	a	a	112	7-16	40	1	52½
G M	60	133	12⅝	105	12⅝	6	14⅛	72½
G M	70	1134	2 9-16	373	4½	138	6	72½
G M	80	7	1-16	144	15-16	b	b	72½
Gt Wst	15	342	5⅜	31	5⅜	24	5⅜	20⅛
Gt Wst	20	759	7-16	189	1 7-16	55	2⅛	20⅛
Glf Wn	15	40	2	47	2⅝	88	3¼	16⅞
Glf Wn	20	9	1-16	298	7-16	224	⅞	16⅞
GfWn O	16	74	⅝	8	1¾	b	b	b
GfWn O	20	26	1-16	5	7-16	b	b	b
Halbtn	46⅝	9	19⅝	b	b	b	b	66¼
Halbtn	50	32	15¾	a	a	b	b	66¼
Halbtn	53⅝	24	12¾	b	b	b	b	66¼
Halbtn	56⅝	4	9	b	b	b	b	66¼
Halbtn	60	172	5⅞	96	8⅛	a	a	66¼
Halbtn	70	127	⅛	195	2½	17	4¼	66¼
Homstk	25	b	b	3	7	10	7¾	31½
Homstk	30	287	1 9-16	64	3⅝	23	4¼	31½
Homstk	35	28	1-16	121	1	54	2 1-16	31½
Homstk	40	6	1-16	10	5-16	156	15-16	31½
I N A	35	10	10	a	a	a	a	44⅝
I N A	40	83	5	11	5½	18	6	44⅝
I N A	45	168	⅝	124	2 5-16	21	3	44⅝
I B M	220	75	58⅝	b	b	b	b	278¼
I B M	240	181	38¾	128	43	b	b	278¼
I B M	260	1578	18½	251	25⅝	62	30½	278¼
I B M	280	4684	2⅝	728	11¾	86	17¾	278¼
In Har	20	a	a	6	9⅛	b	b	28¾
In Har	25	99	4	40	4⅛	40	4¾	28¾
In Har	30	131	⅛	135	1¼	57	1⅞	28¾
In Min	35	115	2⅝	58	3¼	41	4⅞	37¾
In Min	40	120	1-16	193	15-16	52	1 9-16	37¾
In Pap	60	29	7⅝	27	8½	a	a	67⅝
In Pap	70	151	⅛	83	2½	10	4⅝	67⅝
In Pap	80	a	a	6	½	b	b	67⅝
I T T	20	2	11⅜	b	b	b	b	31¼
I T T	25	77	6⅛	9	6⅝	a	a	31¼
I T T	30	734	1⅝	224	2 9-16	58	3	31¼
I T T	35	b	b	148	½	149	1 1-16	31¼
John J	80	20	11	33	10⅝	8	12¼	89⅝
John J	90	83	⅛	34	3⅝	7	3⅞	89⅝
John J	100	a	a	127	⅜	30	2	89⅝
Kenn C	30	227	9-16	152	2⅝	43	3¼	30⅝
Kenn C	35	156	1-16	245	⅝	212	1½	30⅝
Kerr M	60	5	13⅛	a	a	b	b	73
Kerr M	70	78	3	20	5⅜	3	7⅝	73
Kerr M	80	64	1-16	13	1⅞	a	a	73
Kresge	30	5	9⅝	b	b	b	b	39¼
Kresge	35	75	4⅝	52	5¼	15	6⅛	39¼
Kresge	40	463	¼	214	1⅞	52	2⅝	39¼
Loews	25	63	2¼	20	3¼	15	3¾	26⅝
Loews	30	a	a	148	13-16	26	1 5-16	26⅝
Mc Don	50	272	5⅝	86	7¼	15	9	55¾
Mc Don	60	302	1-16	257	2 3-16	86	3⅝	55¾
Mc Don	70	a	a	114	7-16	b	b	55¾
Merck	70	26	7	12	8¼	14	10¼	76⅝
Merck	80	22	7-16	145	2⅝	22	3¾	76⅝
M M M	50	49	11⅛	a	a	b	b	61¼
M M M	60	142	1⅝	147	3⅝	1	6	61¼
M M M	70	a	a	125	¾	24	1⅛	61
Monsan	80	75	2⅛	27	5¼	27	7¼	82
Monsan	90	6	1-16	249	1½	31	3⅛	82
Monsan	100	a	a	93	3-16	b	b	82
N C R	25	7	10¼	2	10⅛	b	b	34⅞
N C R	30	106	5	125	5⅛	5	6¼	34⅞
N C R	35	433	7-16	210	2⅜	70	3¼	34⅞
Nw Air	25	42	3⅝	a	a	2	5½	28⅝
Nw Air	30	86	⅛	99	1½	37	2⅜	28⅝
Nw Air	35	9	1-16	40	⅜	70	1	28⅝
Pennz	20	5	11	b	b	b	b	30⅝
Pennz	25	58	6⅛	a	a	b	b	30⅝
Pennz	30	83	1 3-16	98	2⅝	30	3⅝	30⅝
Pennz	35	54	1-16	45	11-16	24	1⅝	30⅝
Pepsi	80	78	4⅝	24	7	5	8¾	84⅝
Pepsi	90	b	b	7	1⅝	11	3	84⅝
Polar	30	152	11⅞	198	12⅝	b	b	41⅞
Polar	35	326	6⅞	270	8¼	40	9⅝	41⅞
Polar	40	2274	2 3-16	1066	4⅝	253	6	41⅞
Polar	45	b	b	1252	2¼	234	3⅝	41⅞
R C A	20	19	5⅝	b	b	b	b	25⅛
R C A	25	269	⅜	226	2⅝	168	3	25⅛
R C A	30	30	1-16	156	⅛	177	1 3-16	25⅛
Sears	60	113	5	144	6⅝	22	8⅛	64⅝
Sears	70	7	1-16	218	1½	44	2 13-16	64⅝
Sears	80	6	1-16	46	⅛	b	b	64⅝
Sperry	40	8	6⅝	b	b	b	b	46⅞
Sperry	45	38	2	28	3⅝	3	5	46⅞
Sperry	50	13	1-16	16	1¼	6	2½	46⅞
SynZoe	25	186	⅜	28	2⅝	b	b	24⅞
SynZoe	30	5	1-16	75	11-16	b	b	24⅞
SynZoe	35	11	1-16	111	3-16	b	b	24⅞
Syntex	25	475	3-16	586	1 13-16	356	3⅝	24
Syntex	30	48	1-16	410	½	207	1¼	24
Tesoro	15	284	1-16	153	⅜	311	1 3-16	14⅝
Tesoro	20	9	1-16	10	⅛	12	¼	14⅝
Tex In	100	138	10⅞	19	14½	1	17	111¼
Tex In	110	838	2	65	8⅝	8	11¼	111¼
Tex In	120	721	1-16	79	4¼	18	7	111¼
Tex In	130	a	a	41	1⅝	20	3⅝	111¼
Upjohn	35	3	8	4	7⅝	b	b	42
Upjohn	40	175	1⅞	76	4	9	5	42
Upjohn	45	353	1-16	166	1½	57	2 7-16	42
Weyerh	40	22	2⅜	18	3⅞	72	4⅞	42⅝
Weyerh	45	109	1-16	34	1⅝	72	2¼	42⅝
Weyerh	50	10	1-16	8	½	4	1	42⅝
Xerox	50	325	12¼	58	14	b	b	62⅝
Xerox	60	1621	2⅝	468	5⅝	194	8	62⅝
Xerox	70	63	1-16	786	1⅝	130	3⅝	62⅝

Option & price		Nov Vol.	Nov Last	Feb Vol.	Feb Last	May Vol.	May Last	Close
A E P	20	9	3½	9	3⅝	8	3⅝	23½
A E P	25	26	1-16	25	¼	34	⅜	23½
Am Hos	35	5	2	38	6½	a	a	35¾
Am Hos	40	1	½	a	a	b	b	35¾
A M P	35	17	1	3	2⅜	a	a	34⅝
Baxter	40	10	8⅝	2	8⅝	a	a	43⅝
Baxter	45	18	1 1-16	4	2¼	a	a	43⅝
Blk Dk	20	21	1⅛	22	1 13-16	2	2½	20¼
Blk Dk	25	25	⅛	16	7-16	26	12-16	20¼
Boeing	25	5	18¼	b	b	b	b	43⅛
Boeing	30	5	13½	b	b	b	b	43⅛
Boeing	35	4	8⅝	2	10	b	b	43⅛
Boeing	40	174	4	83	5⅜	18	6¼	43⅛
Boeing	45	199	1	110	2⅝	37	3⅞	43⅛
Bois C	25	21	2 3-16	30	3⅛	33	3⅝	26⅝
Bois C	30	5	3-16	28	13-16	31	1 7-16	26⅝
C B S	50	5	5¼	1	7	a	a	54⅝
C B S	60	5	⅛	24	1¼	1	2½	54⅞
Coke	80	27	6½	1	8½	2	9⅝	85½
Coke	90	290	⅜	86	3	23	4¼	85½
Colgat	25	55	2	51	2⅝	12	3	26⅝
Colgat	30	35	⅛	94	9-16	6	⅞	26⅝
Cmw Ed	30	84	1⅜	1	1½	a	a	31¼
Cmw Ed	35	a	a	a	a	18	5-16	31¼
C Data	20	120	3½	26	4½	100	5⅛	22⅞
C Data	25	439	½	141	1 9-16	191	2⅛	22⅞
C Data	30	67	1-16	b	b	b	b	22⅞
Gn Dyn	45	a	a	5	7⅛	2	10	49⅝
Gn Dyn	50	53	2⅝	14	5	7	6¼	49⅝
Gn Dyn	60	3	¼	44	1 5-16	28	2⅝	49⅝
Gn Dyn	70	a	a	44	⅛	b	b	49⅝
Gen Fd	30	10	3	44	3⅝	a	a	33
Gen Fd	35	38	7-16	87	1¼	18	1⅜	33
Hewlet	80	66	10	a	a	1	14½	89⅝
Hewlet	90	55	3	19	6¼	10	9½	89⅝
Hewlet	100	45	⅜	5	2⅝	a	a	89⅝
Hewlet	110	a	a	25	13-16	41	2	89⅝
H Inns	10	21	1⅝	31	2 3-16	138	2⅝	11⅛
H Inns	15	180	⅛	160	⅜	87	⅜	11⅛
Honwll	40	166	4⅜	51	6	b	b	43⅞
Honwll	45	377	1½	794	3⅛	41	4⅝	43⅞
Honwll	50	243	5-16	159	1⅛	69	2 7-16	43⅞
In Flv	20	a	a	10	4¼	a	a	22⅞
In Flv	25	56	9-16	9	1½	a	a	22⅞
In Flv	30	50	1-16	b	b	b	b	22⅞
J Manv	25	72	4	6	4⅝	4	5½	29
J Manv	30	86	⅛	60	1 7-16	16	2⅝	29
J Manv	35	10	⅛	b	b	b	b	29
Mobil	50	3	9⅝	b	b	b	b	59⅞
Mobil	55	39	4⅝	3	5¾	1	7⅛	59⅞
Mobil	60	91	1¼	66	2⅝	9	3½	59⅞
N Semi	30	232	4½	85	6⅝	66	7⅝	33¼
N Semi	35	1169	1⅝	474	3⅝	182	4⅝	33¼
N Semi	40	965	5-16	338	1⅛	134	2⅝	33¼
N Semi	45	71	⅛	151	⅜	b	b	33¼
N Semi	50	144	1-16	36	⅛	b	b	33¼
Occi	15	74	2⅝	51	3⅝	154	3¾	17⅞
Occi	20	179	¼	115	⅜	135	1 3-16	17⅞
Raythn	60	63	3⅝	72	5⅜	3	7⅛	62⅝
Raythn	70	a	a	8	1 5-16	7	3	62⅝
Rynlds	50	4	12⅝	11	13	b	b	62⅞
Rynlds	60	41	3	28	4½	46	5⅝	62⅞
Slumb	70	12	29	b	b	b	b	99½
Slumb	80	a	a	18	20⅝	b	b	99½
Slumb	90	26	10⅛	17	11⅝	a	a	99½
Slumb	100	128	2⅞	110	6	4	8¼	99½
Skylin	15	39	1⅝	27	3⅝	24	3	16⅝
Skylin	20	80	⅛	63	7-16	70	⅞	16⅝
Southn	10	3	5½	6	5½	a	a	15
St Ind	50	16	3⅝	72	4⅝	2	5⅝	53⅛
St Ind	55	69	⅞	26	2	5	3⅛	53⅛
St Ind	60	b	b	1	⅜	a	a	53⅛
Tx Glf	35	14	⅛	26	1⅛	8	2½	33¾
Tx Glf	40	a	a	4	½	b	b	33¾
U A L	20	27	3⅝	b	b	b	b	23⅞
U A L	25	246	7-16	256	⅞	180	2⅝	23⅞
U A L	30	107	1-16	329	⅜	54	⅝	23⅞
U Tech	25	40	9⅛	b	b	b	b	33⅞
U Tech	30	5	4⅝	43	6⅝	2	6½	33⅞
U Tech	35	33	1⅛	43	2⅝	22	3	33⅞
U Tech	40	a	a	21	1	b	b	33⅞
Utah	50	37	14½	22	16	11	16⅞	63⅞
Utah	60	278	4⅝	92	6⅝	81	8⅝	63⅞
J Walt	30	24	4⅝	33	4⅝	a	a	34
J Walt	35	50	¾	23	1¼	18	2⅝	34
J Walt	40	2	⅛	a	a	b	b	34
Wllms	20	9	3⅝	7	4⅝	7	4⅝	23⅞
Wllms	25	96	½	80	1 3-16	144	1 13-16	23⅞
Wllms	30	4	1-16	b	b	b	b	23⅞

Total volume 73,005 Open interest 1,524,482
a-Not traded. b-No option offered.
Sales in 100s. ast is premium (purchase price).

..ademyIns Grp			1	1⅛	
..BkrInsFla	.24	54	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
..krLfFla	.20b	11	5	5½	
..Capitol	.10e		2⅞	3	
..FidelLfe	.08	8	6¾	7½	
..FndrsLife	.28	3	9½	10½	
..GuarntyFin s		30	3½	4	
..HoritgeLf	.32	5	8⅝	9⅛	
..Income Life		6	8¼	9½	
..IntlGrp	.23	47	48¾	49¾	— ¼
..IntlRein	.14	13	33	34½	— ½
..InvstLife	.20e		3¾	4½	
..NatlFinl	.42	277	10⅝	10¾	
..Pioneer Cp			2	2½	
..Reinsur	.60	85	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
..Reserve Cp		92	4¾	5⅛	
..StatesLf	.27e		13⅝	13⅞	
..Undrwritr	.40		5⅝	6¼	
..socMadis	.16e	15	2⅝	2⅞	
..AACorp	.58	36	12⅝	13	+ ¼
..nkrsSecLf	.35	16	6½	7	+ ⅛
..enefNatCp s			2¼	2¾	
..enefStdA	.28	3	7¼	7¾	
..enefStdB	.20	18	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
..alLife pf		55	10¼	10¾	
..rolCaslty	.22e		3⅝	3⅞	
..ntennial Cp		6	7⅝	7½	
..aseNatLfe	1e		12	13	
..espkLfA	.24	11	5	6	
..espkLfB	.24	10	4¾	5½	
..ubbCorp	1.48	110	39⅝	39⅞	+ ⅜
..istSraCp	.27	23	4	4⅝	
..llege Univ		11	8¼	9	
..lonlLfeAcc	.28	18	6½	7	
..lumbia Natl			2⅞	3⅝	
..mbInsAm	.80	335	11¾	12	
..nGenIns	1.04	154	55	55½	— ⅝
..ntAmLife	1.08		16¾	17½	
..ntionState Lfe			4½	5	
..iterion Ins		15	14	15	+ ⅛
..um&Frst	1.40a	193	30⅝	31⅛	
..umFor pf	2.40	z16	97	101	
..urhamLife	.80	1	24¼	25¼	
..RCCorp	.56	111	24¼	25½	— ½
..dorado Genl		3	⅞	1¼	
..mpFirMar	.20e	11	6¼	6¾	
..mpire Gen		35	1¾	2⅛	— ⅛
..mployerCas	.98		25½	27	
..quitGenCp	.56	2	17	18	
..quitLfeIowa	.64	2	15⅝	15⅝	
..xcelsiorNY	.60		5½	7½	
..armHome Life			5	6½	
..armersGrp		73	23¼	24	+ ¼
..rmNewWL	.20	7	37½	39½	
..delCp Va		15	3	3¼	
..delUnLife	1	27	20⅝	21⅛	
..nlSecGrp	.32	18	5⅛	5⅝	
..stAmFin	.78	11	12	13	
..stColonyLfe	.48	27	11⅛	11⅞	
..stContlLife	.28	3	4½	5	
..stExecutive Cp			2½	3	
..stFederLfe	.40		7¼	8	
..irstUnited Inc			1⅛	1⅞	
..ortuneNat s			3¾	4¼	
..oundationFinl s			⅝	⅞	
..ounderFinl	.05e	6	1½	1⅞	
..ranklinLife	.92	176	21⅞	21½	— ⅜
..enReinsur	.40	12	183	187	
..eoWashgtn Cp		20	3¾	4¼	
..ermanIns	.33e	13	8	10	
..lobeLfeAc	.20b	11	8¾	9¼	
..ovtEmpIns	.32	845	5⅛	5½	— ¼
..ovtEmplyin wt		35	⅜	½	— ⅛
..ovtEmpLfe	.24	21	9⅝	10½	
..tSouthnCp	.68	32	16½	17	
..uarantyNatl	.40	3	11¼	12	
..amilton Intl		14	1¾	2	— ⅛
..anoverIns	.24	26	11¼	12¼	— ⅜
..artfdStmBoil	2	4	36¾	37½	
..omeBenef	1.16	5	25	26	
..ndepLibty Life		5	⅞	1¼	

Insurance Stocks

IndepLfeAcc	.48	119	11½	11⅞	— ⅛
IndianaGrp	.50	21	21⅞	22⅝	
Interfincl	.28	29	7⅛	7½	
Intercntl Finl		1	1⅝	2¼	
IntlLifeHolding s		5	2	2½	
InvestGrnty Lfe			14	14½	
InvHertlKy	.14e	z55	9	9¾	
InvstIns Am		2	5	6½	+ ½
JeffrsnNatLf	.28	6	9¾	10¼	— ⅛
KansCityLfe	1.40	2	31¼	32¾	
KemperCorp	.80	17	28¼	29	— ¼
KyCentLfe	.20	33	6⅞	7¼	
LamarLife	.40	z36	13	14	
LibrtyNatLfe	.80	51	23½	24	+ ⅛
LifeAm Bost			2⅛	2⅞	
LifeInsGa	.80	35	19⅝	20⅛	
LifeInvInc	.08	37	4⅞	5⅜	— ¼
Lifesurance Cp		31	2½	3	
LincIncLf	.40a		7⅝	8⅜	+ ⅛
LaSou Life			2	2½	
LoyalAm LfeIns			7	8	
ManchLfeCas s		z43	⅜	¾	
MassGen Lfe			2⅝	3	
MercuryGenl	.44	31	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
MidwstNat Ohio			5½	6½	
MinnTitleFinl	.68		10¼	11¼	
ModrnSecL	.10e	z88	1⅜	1¾	
MonarchCap	.84	118	12¼	12¾	
MonumentCp	.55	40	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅛
MotClAmIns	.14	3	1⅜	1⅞	
MutSavLfe	.40a		7⅜	7⅞	
NNCorp	1.20	39	17	17¾	+ ¼
NatLifeFla	.15e	9	2⅞	3¼	— ⅛
NatOldLine	.26	41	4⅜	4⅞	
NatReservLf	.80e	2	12⅝	13⅝	
NatSecurIns s			5¾	6¼	
NatWestn Lf		21	4½	4¾	
NationwideA	.35	48	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
NorthCentrl	.07e		5¼	6¼	
NoreastHart	.94		16¼	17¼	
NorNatLfe	.05e		2¾	3½	
NowstNatLfe	.65	9	15⅝	16⅛	
OccidentLf	.02e	5	2⅞	3⅛	
OhCasualty	1.32	16	44¼	45¼	
OldRepInt	.35b	260	22	22¾	+1
PacStd Life		20	1¼	1½	
PeerlessIns	.50	2	6⅝	7⅛	
PensIrIns	.32		3½	3⅞	
Penn Life		330	2¼	2 7-16	— ⅛
PhilaLife	.50r	82	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
PiedmtMan	.14		3	3¾	
PreferdRisk	.20e		9	10	
Pres Life			2⅝	3⅛	
ProtectiveLfe	.68		15	15½	
ProvLfeAcc	.68		36	37½	
ProvLfeND	.25a		13¾	14¼	
ReliableLife	.75e		10	10¼	
RepubNat Life		45	5⅝	5⅝	
RyanIns Grp			10½	12	— ½
SafecoCorp	1.10	56	42½	43	— ⅛
StPaulCos	.72	127	33⅝	33⅞	— ⅜
SecurCofin Lfe		18	7½	8	— ½
SecurLfeAcc	.48	5	8⅞	9¼	
SecurLfeGa	.22a		8¼	9	
SelectedRisks	2		33	36	
SoonerLfin	.30r	1	13	14	+ ⅛
SoCarolns	.40	11	9⅝	9⅞	
SouUnAle	.10e		3	3½	
SouthlandFin	.32	925	8½	9	
SouthwstrnLife	1	26	31	31½	— ⅛
SovereignCp	.05r	11	4⅛	4½	
StLifeIndiana	.26		9½	10	
StdSec Life			6¼	6¾	
StatesmGrp	.25e	z41	3⅝	4	
SuretyFinl	.08		3⅞	4⅝	
TimeHolding	.60		14	15	
TransprtLfe	.07e	38	4⅛	4½	
Unicoa			25½	26½	
UnitAmer Life			3⅛	3½	
UnitDiversifd	.58		5⅝	6	
UnFireCasit	.80		15½	16½	
UnitLbrtyLf	.26e		5	6½	
UnitSvLf Ill			2¾	3½	
UnitSvcLife	.40	8	8⅝	9¼	
Variable Annut			12⅝	12⅞	
Vico Corp		2	2⅝	2⅝	
WestnCasSur	.86	6	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
WestnStaLfe	.25e	5	8	8¾	
Windsor Lfe			1¼	1¾	
WrldSvcLfe	.20e		5⅛	5⅝	
ZenithNat Ins			4¾	5¼	
Zenith United		z8	1¾	2¼	

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

Week Ended Oct. 8. 1976

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge
Dow Chem.	1,420,600	43⅞	40⅝	40⅝	—3
Gen. Elec.	1,123,400	53¼	51	52⅝	—1
Gen. Motors	1,032,600	73⅝	71⅞	72½	+ ¼
Citicorp	967,000	30¾	29¼	30⅝	—
Texaco Inc.	943,400	28½	26⅞	27½	— ⅞
Nat. Semicn.	778,300	35⅜	31½	32¼	+ ⅛
Norton Sim.	761,100	21⅞	[illegible]	20	—1½
Am. Tel.&Tel.	756,000	60⅞	59⅝	59⅝	— ¼
Exxon	747,100	55½	53⅞	54	—1
Polaroid	745,800	43¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅞
Int. Tel. Tel.	732,500	32	31	31¼	—
U.S. Steel	677,500	49⅞	46¾	47⅛	—1⅞
Westgh. El.	673,700	18¼	17½	18	+ ⅛
Atl. Richfl.	630,600	58	56⅝	57	+1
Utah Int.	622,300	64¾	62⅛	63⅞	+4⅛
Xerox Cp.	616,600	64⅛	61⅝	62⅝	— ⅛
East. Kodak	616,100	89	86⅞	87⅝	— ⅞
Kresge SS	611,700	39⅞	38½	39¼	— ⅝
Midsouut.	606,900	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+ ¼
Deereco.	571,100	31⅝	30	30½	— ½

Issues traded in: 2,075.
Advances: 595; Declines: 1,286; unchanged: 264.
New highs: 144; new lows: 94.

Volume

This week	89,241,461 shares
Previous week	91,288,520 shares
1975 same week	79,469,112 shares
1976 to date	4,193,002,708 shares
1975 to date	3,764,265,762 shares
1974 to date	2,692,590,463 shares

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask.	Yld.
Oct. 14, 1976	5.03	4.76	4.83
Oct. 19	5.03	4.73	4.81
Oct. 21	5.00	4.76	4.84
Oct. 28	4.97	4.77	4.86
Nov. 4	4.94	4.80	4.89
Nov. 11	4.94	4.80	4.90
Nov. 16	4.94	4.78	4.88
Nov. 18	4.94	4.82	4.92
Nov. 26	4.34	4.80	4.91
Dec. 2	4.91	4.81	4.92
Dec. 9	4.90	4.80	4.92
Dec. 14	4.80	4.78	4.90
Dec. 16	4.90	4.80	4.92
Dec. 23	4.90	4.80	4.93
Dec. 30	4.86	4.80	4.93
Jan. 6, 1977	4.92	4.86	5.03
Jan. 11	4.96	4.84	4.98
Jan. 13	4.97	4.89	5.03
Jan. 20	5.00	4.90	5.05
Jan. 27	5.02	4.92	5.08
Feb. 3	5.02	4.94	5.10
Feb. 8	5.02	4.94	5.11
Feb. 10	5.03	4.95	5.12
Feb. 17	5.03	4.95	5.12
Feb. 24	5.03	4.95	5.13
Mar. 3	5.03	4.95	5.13
Mar. 8	5.04	4.94	5.13
Mar. 10	5.04	4.96	5.14
Mar. 17	5.04	4.98	5.14
Mar. 24	5.04	4.96	5.15
Mar. 31	5.03	4.97	5.16
Apr. 5	5.04	4.96	5.16
Apr. 7	5.03	4.99	5.19
May 3	5.10	5.00	5.20
May 31	5.11	5.03	5.24
Jun. 28	5.11	5.03	5.25
Jul. 26	5.16	5.08	5.31
Aug. 23	5.16	5.12	5.37
Sep. 20	5.17	5.13	5.39

All these notes having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

CAISSE NATIONALE DES AUTOROUTES

U.S. dollars 50,000,000 9¼% guaranteed bonds

1976-1991

unconditionally guaranteed by the Republic of France

CAISSE DES DEPOTS ET CONSIGNATIONS

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS — BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS
BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE — CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE
SOCIETE GENERALE — CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED
CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD LIMITED — DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE -DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK-
FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE) LIMITED — KUHN, LOEB & Co. INTERNATIONAL
SALOMON BROTHERS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED — SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & Co. INCORPORATED
SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) LIMITED — UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES) LIMITED

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
ALAHLI BANK OF KUWAIT (K.S.C.)
A. E. AMES & CO. LIMITED
AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.
ARAB FINANCE CORPORATION S.A.L.
ARAB FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS COMPANY S.A.K.
ARNHOLD AND S. BLEICHROEDER, INC.
JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA
BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO
BANCO DI ROMA
BANK LEU INTERNATIONAL LTD.
BANK MEES & HOPE NV
BANQUE ARABE & INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (B.A.I.I.)
BANQUE BELGE POUR L'INDUSTRIE S.A.
BANQUE DU BENELUX S.A.
BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A.
BANQUE DE COMMERCE S.A.
BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR
BANQUE FRANCAISE DE DEPOTS ET DE TITRES
BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE LAMBERT-LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE LOUIS-DREYFUS
BANQUE DE NEUFLIZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET
BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE S.A. LUXEMBOURG
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD
BANQUE WORMS
BARCLAYS KOL & CO. N.V.
BARING BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED
H. ALBERT DE BARY & CO. N.V.
BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK
BERGEN BANK
BERLINER HANDELS-UND FRANKFURTER BANK
BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO. INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POPULAIRES
COMMERZBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
COMPAGNIE EUROPEENNE DE PLACEMENTS
COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE
CONTINENTAL BANK S.A.
CREDIT CHIMIQUE
CREDIT GENERAL, SOCIETE ANONYME DE BANQUE
CREDIT INDUSTRIEL D'ALSACE ET DE LORRAINE
CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL
CREDIT LYONNAIS
CREDIT DU NORD
CREDIT SUISSE (LUXEMBOURG) S.A.
CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN
DAIWA EUROPE N.V.
RICHARD DAUS & CO. BANKIERS VORMALS HANS W. PETERSEN
DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK
DEUTSCHE BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
DEWAAY & ASSOCIES INTERNATIONAL S.C.S.
DILLON, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION
DRESDNER BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
EUROPEAN BANKING COMPANY LIMITED
FINACOR
ROBERT FLEMING AND CO. LIMITED
ANTONY GIBBS HOLDINGS LIMITED
GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP.
HAMBROS BANK LIMITED
HANDELSBANK N.W. (OVERSEAS) LIMITED
HILL SAMUEL & CO. LIMITED
E. F. HUTTON & CO. N.V.
INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL ADVISERS K.S.C.
INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES S.A.
INTERUNION-BANQUE
ISTITUTO BANCARIO SAN PAOLO DI TORINO
KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
KLEINWORT, BENSON LIMITED
KREDIETBANK N.V.
KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE
KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.K.)
LAZARD FRERES ET CIE
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER LIMITED
MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL & CO.
SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. LIMITED
MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. LIMITED
MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL
NEDERLANDSCHE MIDDENSTANDSBANK N.V.
NESBITT, THOMSON LIMITED
THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO., (EUROPE) LTD.
NOMURA EUROPE N.V.
PETERBROECK, VAN CAMPENHOUT, KEMPEN S.A.
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.
PKBANKEN
PRIVATBANKEN AKTIESELSKAB
N.M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS LIMITED
J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. LIMITED
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN
SOCIETE BANCAIRE BARCLAYS (OVERSEAS) LTD.
SOCIETE GENERALE ALSACIENNE DE BANQUE
SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.
SOCIETE PRIVEE DE GESTION FINANCIERE
SOCIETE SEQUANAISE DE BANQUE
SPARBANKERNAS BANK AKTIEBOLAG
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN
UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANCAISES —U.B.A.F.
VEREINS-UND WESTBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
J. VONTOBEL & CO.
S.G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.
WOOD GUNDY LIMITED
YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE) LIMITED



The financial strength of Merrill Lynch

How it can help you meet your financial needs worldwide

As of June 25, 1976, Merrill Lynch had *equity* capital of over **$½ billion.** That's more than twice the capital of the next largest U.S. securities firm. But Merrill Lynch is a lot more than a securities firm.

We're also bankers to the world's bankers - and to many of the world's largest corporations. In 1975, we managed over $26 billion of public and private financing worldwide.

In the United States, we're investment bankers to six of the nation's 10 largest banks - including the three largest.

Last year, we managed the largest international underwriting in history for a Japanese firm - a $100,000,000 issue. We were a leader in raising capital in the U.S. for all kinds of international issuers.

In Europe, we recently managed a Eurobond issue that raised $50,000,000 for Britain's largest bank and we were a leader in Eurobond financing for U.S. and international issuers.

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Merrill Lynch International & Co.

TEXTRON

Dfls 30,000,000.-
6¾% bearer Notes of 1972 due 1976/1979
of
TEXTRON ATLANTIC INC.

As provided in the Terms and Conditions Redemption Group No. 4, amounting to Dfls. 7,500,000.- has been drawn for redemption and consequently the Note bearing consecutive number 4 and all Notes bearing a consecutive number which is 4 or a multiple of 4 higher than 4 are payable as from

November 15, 1976

at

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
(Central Paying Agent)
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
in Amsterdam
and
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
in Luxembourg

October 11, 1976

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

DM Bonds
(Average Prices)

Australia 7-87	100 ½
Australia 9-83	107.65
Austria 5½-87	104 ¼
B.F. Comm. Ext. 8¼-83	102 ½
City of Bergen 8¾-85	102.85
British Gas 6¾-84	94.35
O P P 8½-85	102 ½
Osse Nat. Autor. 9½-82	105.90
Osse Nat. Telec. 8¾-82	102 ¾
Copenhagen 7¾-86	99 ½
Courtaulds 7¾-86	99 ½
Courtaulds 6½-87	85.30
Denmark 8¾-82	103
Daimler-Benz Fin. 8-85	105
E I B 7¾-86	99 ¾
E I B 8-80	103 ½
Estel 8½-85	102
Eurofima 8-83	104 ¼
Europarat 7-88	91
Finland 7-87	93 ¼
Forsmarks 8¼-83	103.10
I C I Int. Fin. 6½-92	85
I C I Int. Fin. 8½-82	103 ½
Ind. Hyp. Finn. 9-84	102 ½
Int. Am. Dev. Bk 8½-85	102 ¼
Johannesburg 8-86	71
K R D Fin. Hold. 6¾-87	93 ¾
K L M Int. 8½-85	103.60
Montanunion 6½-88	93 ¼
Montanunion 8-82	103.90
Newfoundland 6½-88	90
New Zealand 7-87	98
Norsk Hydro 8-87	105.40
Norway 8¼-80	103 ¾
Oester. Donaukw. 6¾-88	94 ¾
Oester. Donaukw. 8¾-85	104
Ontario Hydro 6½-87	95 ¼
Philip Morris 6¾-87	98 ¾
Philips 8¾-82	105 ½
Post-Och Kred.Bk. 8½-88	103
Prov. Quebec 6½-87	94.10
6th Afr. Railw. 9½-80	94 ½
Sveriges Inv. Bk. 8½-83	102.35
Tenneco 7¾-86	100 ¾
Sanko Steamship 8½-80	103
Unilever 8½-87	107
Voest-Alpine 8½-85	102.65
Worldbank 6¾-87	93.15
Worldbank 8-82	101.85
Worldbank 8¼-83	103

Units of Account
DM Basis

Australia 8-86	110	111½
CECA 5 3/4-86	103	104½
CFE 6 1/2-88	97½	99
Comm. Urb. 8-86	108	109¼
C.C.A. 8-86	111½	113
Cred. Nat. 8-88	108	109½
Denmark 8-86	111½	—
E.S.B. (Irl.) 8 1/4-86	109½	111
Escom 8 1/4-86	91	93
Manitoba 7-89	105	106½
Nancy 8-86	103½	110
Norges 7 3/4-86	107	108½
Reed 6 3/4-83	105	106½
S.D.R. 8-86	108	108½
S. Africa 8 3/4-82	92	94
Watney 7-84	105	—
Apel 9 1/2-85	100	101
Cofiroute 8-89	97	98
Cop City 8¾-86	93	94
Cop. City 9 1/4-85	98¾	99¾
C.C.A. 9¼-85	93¼	98¼
Cop. Tel. 9 1/2-86	100¾	101¾
Enso 9 1/4-34	98¼	99¼
G.I.S. 9 3/4-83	99¾	100¾
Helsinki 10-88	101	102
Iceland 8 1/2-88	91	93
Iceland 9 1/4-83	98	99
Imatran 9 3/4-85	99½	100½
Ind. M. Bk. F. 9 1/2-83	100	101
Ireland 9 1/4-82	99	100
Ireland 9 3/4-84	99½	100½
Manitoba 9 1/4-85	100	101
Oslo 8-7/8-92	96	97
Oslo 9 1/4-85	99	100
Pechiney 8 3/4-89	91½	93½
S.D.R. 9 1/2-87	100	101
S.D.R. 9 1/4-85	99	100
St. Oil Ind. 8-86	90¾	91¾
Swed. State 9 1/4-85	99¼	100¼

European Currency Units*

S. Africa 8-86	70	72
CECA 8-85	99½	101
E N E L 7¾-86	86	88
Eurofima 7¾-87	99½	101
Interfrigo 7½-86	92	94

* For trading in DM.

French Francs

Air Liquide 8¾-81	88½	89½
BASF 7½-87	73	74
CNT 7½-84	81¼	82¼
EIB 7¾-81	87¼	88¼
Gervais 5-87	61	63
New Zeal. 7¾-87	72	73
Oslo 7½-87	72	73½
Petrol BP 7-80	94	95
Qu. Prov. 7½-87	73	74
Renault 7¾-87	71	72½
Rhône-Poulenc 7½-87	70½	71½
Roussel 7-79	95¾	96¾
Ug. Kuhlmann 8-78	95	96
World Bank 7¾-87	71	72½

Guilders

ABN 9½-79	101	102
AMRO 9½-79	101	103
Arbed 6½-88	89½	90½
BP 6-79	93¼	94¼
Cons. Foods 6½-80	93	94
Eurofima 5¾-79	92½	93½
EIB 8½-79	99	100
Govett 6½-79	94	95
Holl. Inns 6½-79	90½	91½
KLM 6-79	92¾	93¾
Ned. Gas Un. 9¾-79	99¾	100¾
New Zealand 6¾-79	94½	95½
Philips 6-79	92¾	93¾
Sperry 6½-79	94½	95½
Sn Brands 6½-79	94	95

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 6¾-87	78	80
EIB 7-86	82	84
Burmah 7-86	50	53
Cons. Eur. 7-87	77	79
Denmark 6¾-87	75	77
Gr. Met. Hot 6¾-87	56	58
Finland 7-87	78	80
ISE 6½-87	70	72
Oslo 6¾-87	75	77
Reed 6¾-87	57	59
Slater 7½-87	51	53

Kredietbank Indices

	23.9.76	7.10.76
U.A.	87.6	88.3
D.M.	102.5	102.6
ECU	89.6	90.5
F.F.	86.9	86.5
F. Lux.	83.5	83.3

(Base=100, $1.12.1970.)

Canadian Dollars

Campeau 9¼-83	93½	95½
Ford 9¼-83	100¾	101½
GMAC 9¼-83	101¾	102¼
Hudson Bay 10¼-81	102¼	102¾
Manitoba 9¼-85	99½	100
Royal Canada 9¾-88	101½	102½
Roynat 9½-80	100¾	101¼
Texasgulf 10-86	103½	103⅝
Toronto Dominion 9-82	100	100½
Union Carbide 9¾-86	101⅝	101½

FIDELITY PACIFIC FUND S.A.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF PANAMA

Notice of Annual General Meeting to the Shareholders

Please take notice that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Fidelity Pacific Fund S.A. (the "Corporation") will take place at 2.00 pm at the Corporation's Principal Office, Outerbridge Building, Pitts Bay Road, Pembroke, Bermuda, on October 21, 1976.

The following matters are on the agenda for this meeting:

1. Election of Directors. The Chairman of the Board of Directors has proposed the re-election of the seven existing directors.
2. Review of the balance sheet and profit and loss statement for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1976.
3. Ratification of actions taken by the Directors since the previous Annual General Meeting.
4. Ratification of actions taken by the Investment Manager since the previous Annual Meeting.
5. Such other business as may properly come before the Meeting.

Holders of bearer shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of Certificate of Deposit and Proxy for their shares obtained from *the Corporation's Principal Office in* Pembroke, Bermuda, or from the companies listed below, to the Corporation at PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda. Certificates of Deposit and Proxies must be received by *the Corporation not later than* October 21, 1976, in order to be effective at the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors
Charles T. M. Collis
Secretary

Julius Baer International Limited
3 Lombard Street
London EC3V 9ER, England

Bank Julius Baer & Co. Ltd.
Bahnhofstrasse 36
8022 Zurich, Switzerland

Rowe & Pitman, Hurst-Brown
1st Floor, City-Gate House
39-45 Finsbury Square
London EC2A 1JA, England

The Bank of Bermuda Limited
Hamilton, Bermuda

Chrysler Raises Prices

DETROIT, Oct. 10 (AP-DJ).—Chrysler Corp. said suggested retail prices for its 1977 passenger cars are being raised an average of $326, or 5.9 per cent compared with comparably equipped 1976 models.

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Paris Office: 23, rue de la Paix, Paris 2e, France Telex: 680866 Tel: 266 33 40 Zurich Office: Tödistrasse 17, 8002 Zurich, Switzerland Telex: 59521/5 Tel: 01-25 84 84 Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited: 15th Floor, St. Alphage House, 2 Fore Street, London, EC2Y 5AA, England Telex: LDN 887414/8 Tel: 01-628-2271 Yamaichi International (Deutschland) GmbH: 6000 Frankfurt am Main, Bockenheimer Landstrasse 51-53, Rhein-Main-Center, 4 Etage, F.R. Germany Telex: 4-14996, 4-16677 Tel: 0611-71 73 51 Yamaichi International (Nederland) N.V.: Frederiksplein 1, Amsterdam, The Netherlands Telex: 15772 Tel: 020-63952

New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Montreal, São Paulo, Bangkok, Singapore, Hong Kong

For the best brief on Europe in Europe,
read James Goldsborough.
International Herald Tribune

New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sal[es]

NEW YORK (AP) N.Y. Bonds last for the week:

Bonds	Last Price
.Int-Am Dev. Bank.	
IAm 4¼s84N	79.8
IAm 6⅝s93	84
IAm 8⅝s95	103
IAm 8⅝s95	103
IAm 8¼s85	102.16
IAm 8s8	100.16
IAm 9s01	104
IAM 8¾s01	103
... World Bank ...	
IntBk 4¼s79	94.8
IntBk 3¼s81	91.30
IntBk 4½s90	71
IntBk 6⅝s94	84
IntBk 8⅝s95	101.28
IntBk 8⅝s96	99.24
InBk 8.15s8	101.24
IntBk 8.6s85	101.28
InBk 8.35s80	103
InBk 8.85s8	104.28
InBk 9.35s00	107.24
IntBk 8s81	102⅛
IntBk 8⅝s86	103
InBk 8.8s01	105
Corporation Bonds	
AMF 10s85	107½
ARA 4⅜s96	71
ATO 4⅜s87	63⅛
AbbtL 6¼s93	87⅛
AbbtL 7⅝s96	96
Abex 8⅝s77	100¼
AddM 9s99	95¾
AetnC 9⅝s86	103
AirRe 3⅜s87	92
Alzon 7⅝s97	8½
AlaBnc 8s99	101⅛
AlaB 8½s84	105
AlaP 9s2000	101½
AlaP 8½s01	94½
IAaP 7⅞s02	88
AlaP 7¾s02	86⅝
AlaP 8⅞s03	98
AlaP 9⅝s04	104¾
AlaP 10⅞s05	110⅛
Alaska 6s96	80
Alexn 5½s96	56
AllgWr 4s98	42¼
AllgL 4s81	86½
AllnG 11⅛s94	118½
AldCh 5 2s91	80
AldCh 6.6s93	88⅞
AlldCh 7⅝s96	97½
AlldCh 6⅝s83	103¼
AlldPd 7s84	80
AlldSt 4½s81	150
AlldSt 4½s92	98
AldSu 5s87	46⅛
Alcoa 4¼s82	86⅞
Alcoa 5¼s91	104½
Alcoa6s92	84¼
Alcoa 9s95	105
AluCa 9½s9	102½
AMAX 7⅝s78	100½
AMAX 8s86	99
Amerce 5s92	71
AHes 6⅝s96	81½
AFoP 4.8s87	69⅛
AForP 5s30	58⅞
AAirFil 6s90	88⅞
AAirl 4¼s92	5
AAirln 11s88	107¼
AAirl 10⅞s88	105¼
ABrnd 4⅝s90	68⅛
ABrnd 9⅝s79	106
ABrnd 8⅛8	102⅞
ACan 6s97	81½
ACan 7¾s01	94⅞
ACeM 6⅝s91	47⅛
ACyan 7⅝s01	95
ACyan 8⅝s06	103⅞
AExC 6½s77	101¼
AExC 7.8s92	92¾
AExC 9¼s82	108
AFlet 6¾s78	98
AGnln 6½s94	105
AHoist 5½s93	32¼
AHosp 5⅛s99	107
Alnvf 8¼s89	90½
AMF 4¼s81	8½
AMedcp 5s97	59
AMed 9⅛s98	89½
AmMot 6s88	63
ASmel 4½s88	69
AmStr 9⅝s90	10
AmStr 9⅝s01	104¼
ASug 5.3s93	70⅛
ASu 5.39r	70⅞
ATT 2¾s80	87
ATT 2¾s82	82⅞
ATT 3¼s84	75½
ATT 4⅜s85	80½
ATT 4⅜s85r	80⅛
ATT 2⅝s86	67⅛
ATT 3⅞s90	68½
ATT3⅞s 90r	67
ATT 8⅝s2000	106
ATT 7.75s77	101½
ATT 8.7s02	105
ATT 7s01	90¼
ATT 6½s79	99⅜
ATT 7½s83	91⅛
ATT 8.80s05	105¼
ATT 7¾s82	102⅞
ATT 8⅝s07	104¼
Ames 1⅞s95	97½
Amfac 5¼s94	64
Ampx 5½s94	56
Anchr 8⅜s06	101½
Anhsr 4½s89	76½
Anhser 6s92	85¼
Anhr 2 95s99	100¼
Anhr 9.20s05	108
ApcoCr 5¾s81	94¾
ApcoCr 5s88	102
AppP 7¾s79	97⅛
AppP 11⅛s83	110¼
AppP 11s82	109
AppP 10⅛s84	107
Arcp 8.70s81	104
Arcp 8s82	102⅛
Arcp 8⅛s83	103⅛
Arpo 8s84	102½
Arlstr 9⅛s89	90
ArizP 9⅜s82	104½
ArizP 9.8s80	106
ArizP 10⅝s00	112
ArlnRlt 5s86	46½
ArS 4.35s84	84¾
ArmS 8.7s95	102¼
Armco 8⅝s01	101⅞
Armr 5s84	84⅞
Armr 5s84r	84⅛
ArmstC 8s96	97⅛
ArRub 4¼s87	69
Asar 9⅝s2000	106¼
Ash 6.15s92	83⅝
AshlO 4⅜s93	75
Ash 8.8s2000	101½
ADGC 8⅞s83	103⅛
AsCp 8½s77	100⅜
AsCo 9¼s90	101
AsInv 5¼s77	98 5-16
AsInv 5⅛s79	92½
AsInv 4½s83	79½
AsInv 4⅞s84	76⅞
AsInv 4⅝s65	77¼
AsInv 7⅝s88	88⅛
Atchsn 4s95	60
Atico 6⅝s82	54½
AtlCEl 9⅛s83	104¼
ARich 5⅜s97	82
AtRt 8⅝s2000	102½
AtlRich 7s76	100 1-32
ARf 7.7s2000	93⅞
AvcoC 5½s93	59½
AvcoC 7½s93	77

Bonds	Last Price
AvcoC 9⅝s01	103⅝
AvcoF 6¼s87	79⅝
AvcoF 7⅝s89	91⅝
AvcoF 9¼s90	100
AvcoF 8⅞s77	101⅞
AvcoF 9¼s89	102¼
AvcoF 11s90	110
AvcoF 7⅛s97	86½
AvcoF 8½s84	101⅛
BPNA 9s90	104⅞
BPNA 9¼s01	102½
B&O 4¼s95	55
BO 4½s10A	53
B&O 4½s10f	55¼
B&O 6¼s97	125
BalGE 10s82	107½
BalGE 9⅞s05	109
Bancoh 7s79	98¼
BangP 8⅝s94f	78⅝
BkCal 6⅛s96	75
BkNY 6⅝s94	92¾
Banka 7⅝s03	96
Banka 8⅞s05	103½
BnkTr 8⅝s99	94
BaxL 4⅝s54	122½
BaxL 4½s10	109½
Beau 4⅝s91A	72¼
BecD 4⅝s88	89
BectD 5s89	84⅝
BeecA 4⅝s93	77⅛
Belco 4⅞s88	65½
Belden 8s90	106
BellCn 8⅞s06	101⅛
BellPa 8⅞s06	103⅞
BellPa 7⅞s12	90
BellPa 7⅞s13	93
BellPa 9⅝s14	109⅜
BellPa 1⅞s15	103⅞
Bendx 9¼s81	106
BenCp 1¾s78	101⅝
BenCp 8½s76	100 1-32
BenCp 6⅝s77	100⅛
BenCp 7⅛s96	92⅞
BenCp 6⅝s79	97¾
BenCp 7½s02	89⅝
BenCp 9⅜s79	107⅛
BenfFl 5s77	98⅛
BenF 4⅞s81	88¼
BenNJ 7⅜s84	100⅛
Berky 5⅞s86	55
BethSt 4½s90	73⅛
BethSt 5 4s92	82¼
BethSt 6⅞s99	90
BetSt 9s2000	105½
BetSt 8.45s05	102
BethSt 8⅞s01	102¼
BlkD 8.45s85	103½
BorW 7⅞s91	92⅛
BorW 7½s93	88⅝
BorW 9⅞s81	106
BorW 8⅞s86	100⅞
VllBoM 6s70f	75
VlBos 4½s70f	25
BosE 12⅛s79	111
Bnf 5⅝s86cw	77
BrnF 11⅛s87	105
Brand 10s86	104¼
BrkUn 9⅛s95	102
BrkUn 9⅝s85	107
BrkUn 9⅝s96	105
BrnGp 6½s78	99¼
BrnGp 7⅝s98	87½
BrwngF 10⅛s95	103
Brswk 4⅝s81	65
BucyE 7⅜s83	100⅞
Budd 5⅞s94	86
BudgtC 6s10	56
Budgtl 6s88	64
Bulova 6s90	58
Burlind 5s91	85
BurNo 8⅞s96	96⅞
BurNo 5⅜s92	92½
Burro 7⅞s81	100⅞
Butte 5½s88	100
CIT F6⅞s77	100 1-32
CITF 7⅝s81	100⅞
CITF 8.85s82	104⅞
CIT7⅞s 86	100⅜
CIT 8⅝s01	97¾
CMI 4⅞s92	50¼
CNA 8⅜s95	85
CabCF 8¼s81f	50
Caesr 12⅛s90	93½
CPc4s perp	45⅞
CarPL 7¼s02	91⅜
CaroT 5⅛s88	85
CaTl 9⅝s2000	104
Carr 5⅞s89	77
Case 5½s90	73⅝
CastlC 5 94	77⅛
CatTr 5.3s92	82⅞
CatTr 8.6s99	102¼
CatTr 8⅞s82	104¼
CatT 5¼s2000	116
Cave 11⅛s00	102½
Ceco 4.75s88	66⅞
Celanse 4s90	64⅞
CeTel 9⅝s95	102½
CenTel 8s96	98⅞
ChPap 4⅞s84	92
ChSp 5⅝s92	83⅞
ChrNY 7s79	100
ChsBk 4⅞s93	70
ChsBk 8⅞s86	103½
ChsC 6½s96	77⅛
ChsC 6s99	99⅞
ChMlg 7⅞s78	75⅛
ChMlg 6⅛s96	42
ChMlg 7⅛s83	55
Chelse 5⅞s93	55⅝
Chelse 10s99	92
Chmfrn 9s94	100⅜
CheNY 5s93	68⅛
ChNY 5⅝s96	70
ChNY 6⅝s80	97
ChNY 8⅞s99	96½
ChORA 4s89	58⅞
C O 4⅞s92r	64⅞
ChO 3½s96D	74⅞
CPoM 6⅝s79	97½
CPoM 7⅛s12	86¼
CPoM 8⅞s09	103⅞
CPoV 6⅞s78	99⅛
CPoV 7⅞s12	89
CPoV 8⅝s09	101¼
CPoVa 9⅛s15	105
CPoWas 7¾	92
ChWnl 4⅝s82	90½
ChlnL 4s83f	68
CInL 4½s03	44
CMStP 4s94	36
CMStP 5s55f	15½
CMStP 5s55r	14⅛
ChokF 4⅞s79	72
ChrClt 6s89	59
Chrysl 8⅞s95	92⅛
Chryslr 8s98	85⅞
ChrsF 7⅜s86	83⅛
ChF 8.35s91	90
ChrF 7 7s92	84
ChrysF 7s79	96⅛
ChryF 10s81	104¼
ChryF 9½s83	101¼
CinGs 2⅞s78	93¼
Citicrp 6⅜s79	98⅛
Citicrp 6⅝s80	97⅛
Citicrp 6s89	100
Citicrp 5⅝s00	92½
CitSv 3s77	99⅛
CitSvc 7s78	99⅞
CitS 7.65s01	94½
CtyInv 7⅛s90	84
CtyInv 8s91	78⅛
CtyInv 8⅞s97	88
CtyInv 8⅛s91	79¾
ClkEq 9s82	105
ClkE 10⅛s79	107¼
ClkEq 9⅞s82	104⅜
ClevEl 7⅛s90	91½
ClevEl 3⅞s93	61

Bonds	Last Price
ClevEl 4⅝s94	63⅝
ClevEl 8⅝s91	101¼
ClevEl 8⅝s05	102
ClevEl 9⅛s09	105½
ClvE 8.85s83	103¼
ClvE 8.65s80	102⅝
CluetP 4⅛s84	78⅛
CstSla 7⅝s91	85
ColInt 8⅛s91	87⅞
ColuG 3⅝s80	86⅞
ColuG 4⅞s81	87
ColuG 5s82	85⅞
ColuG 4⅜s85	84
ColuG 4⅞s83	83½
ColuG 5⅛s85	82
ColuG 9s94	102
ColuG 8⅞s95	101
ColuG 9⅛s95	103
ColuG 8⅞s96	98¼
ColuG 8⅞s96	98
CGs 7⅛s97M	89⅛
ColG 7⅛s97O	89½
ColuG 9⅝s99	104⅝
ColuPl 4⅞s87	56⅛
ColuPl 5⅞s94	55
ColSO 4⅞s97	69⅛
ColSO 7⅝s80	99⅞
ColSO 9⅛s84	104⅛
Colwl 8.2s80f	37
CmlCr 6⅞s77	100⅛
CmlCr 7⅛s78	100⅛
CmlCr 8⅜s91	101¼
CmlCr 7s79	99
CmlCr 6⅞s79	97⅞
ComlCr 8s81	100⅛
CmC 8.40s81	103
CmlCr 8⅞s86	103
CmlSo 4⅞s91	65
CmwE 3s77	98⅞
CmE 7⅛s03F	91
CmwE 7⅞s03	100⅝
CwlE 7⅜s03J	93¼
CmwE 8s03	98½
CmE 7.55s79	99⅞
CmwE 9s79	104⅛
CmwE 8⅝s80	104⅛
CmwE 8⅝s85	103¼
CmwE 9s53	106⅞
CmwE 8⅞s81	104⅞
CmwE 9⅛s04	105½
CmwO 4⅞s92	52⅞
CmpSci 6s94	62⅞
ComM 6⅝s90	82½
ConEd 3s79	90
ConEd 3s81	82
ConEd 3⅛s87	81½
ConEd 3⅞s82	76¼
ConEd 3⅞s83	73¾
ConEd 3⅝s84	70
ConEd 3⅞s85	65
ConEd 3⅝s86	67⅛
ConEd 4⅛s86	67¼
ConEd 4s88	61⅛
ConEd 4⅝s90	63¼
ConEd 5s90	67⅝
ConEd 4⅝s91	64½
ConEd 4⅝s91	62⅞
CEd 4⅜s92V	59½
CE 4⅝s92W	58⅝
ConEd 4⅜s93	60⅝
ConEd 9⅞s	100
CoEd 7.9s01	86⅝
CoEd 7.9s02	86½
ConEd 7⅜s03	84⅝
CnEd 8 4s03	91
ConEd 9⅛s04	98
CnNG 4⅝s83	79½
ConNG 5s85	80⅞
CnNG 4⅝s86	78
CnNG 4⅝s90	72
ConNG 9s95	104¼
CnNG 7⅛s95	94½
CnNG 8⅝s96	100⅛
CnNG 7⅝s96	92¼
CnNG 8⅝s99	100⅛
CnNG 9⅛s95	104½
CnPw 4⅝s89	66⅛
CnPw 4⅞s90	67
CnPw 4⅞s91	65
CnPw 5⅞s96	72
CnPw 6⅞s98	80
CnPw 7⅝s99	77½
CnPw 7⅝s99	85½
CnPw 8⅝s00	94½
CnPw 8⅛s01	90
CnPw 7⅛s01	84¼
CPw 7½s02J	85
CnPw 8⅝s03	96
CnPw 11⅛s94	114½
CnPw 11⅞s82	111½
CnPw 9⅝s80	105⅝
CnPw 11⅛s00	115
CnPw 9⅝s05	104⅝
CtlAir 3⅛s92	44
CtlCan 5⅛s85	82⅞
CtlGrp 8⅞s90	101
Ctllll 6⅞s79	98⅛
CtllllCp 7s89	100⅛
Ctllll R 7⅞s79	77
CtlOil 7⅛s99	94
CtlTl 10⅛s83	107⅝
CtlDat 5⅛s87	70
CoopL 7⅛s91	77½
CoopL 4⅝s92	55⅞
CoopL 10⅛s92	96⅛
CrnPd 4⅝s83	82¼
CrnPd 5⅛s92	82¼
CornG 7⅞s98	94½
Cous 6.5s82f	38
Crane 6⅛s92	82
Crane 7s93	80⅝
Crane 7s94	79
Crane 8s85	95⅝
CrdF 10⅛s87	102½
Cresmt 5⅛s80	76
Cresmt 5⅛s80r	82½
CrocN 5⅛s96	75
CrocN 6.35s94	100⅛
DPF 5⅞s87	64⅛
Dart 7⅛s96	92⅝
Dart 4⅞s97	85½
Dayc 5⅛s94	68¼
Davco 6s94	73⅛
Davc 6⅝s96	87¼
DaytH 7⅝s94	93¼
DaytH 9⅛s95	104⅞
DaytnP 8s03	91½
DayP 10⅛s81	106¼
Deere 4⅛s83	85
Deere 7.9s87	102½
Deere 8.45s	103
Deere 5⅛s01	105
DeeCr 8⅝s82	105½
DeerCr 8s84	102
DelMo 5⅛s94	83
DRGW 4s93	62⅝
DRG 4⅛s13	63½
DetEd 6s96	68
DtEd 6.4s98	70⅝
DetEd 9s99	96
DetEd 9.15s	96
DetEd 8.15s	88
DetEd 8⅛s01	86⅞
DetEd 7⅝s01	78⅝
DetEd 7⅛s03	80⅝
DetEd 9⅞s04	101½
DetE 12⅛s79	111⅛
DetE 12⅛s82	115
DetE 11⅛s00	113
DetE 10⅝s06	107
DiGior 5⅜s93	64
Dilling 5⅛s94	64
Dilling 9⅝s99	104½
DglsAir 5s78	96½
Dow 4.35s88	74⅛
Dow 6 70s98	88⅞
Dow 7.75s99	96½
Dow 8⅞s2000	103¼
Dow 8.92000	103
Dow 8½s06	107⅝
Dressr 9⅞s95	104
duPont 8s81	102⅝
duPt 8.45s04	104⅛

Bonds	Last Price
duP 8s86	103¾
duP 8⅞s06	101
Duk 6.85s78	99
DukeP 7⅝s01	87⅝
DukeP 7⅝s02	92½
DukeP 7⅝s02	88½
DukeP 7⅝s03	90⅞
DukeP 8⅛s03	95⅝
DukeP 9⅝s04	108
DukeP 13s79	113⅞
DukeP 9⅛s05	107½
DuqL 2⅞s77	97
DuqL 3⅞s88	67¼
DuqL 5s2010	62½
Duq 8⅝2000	102⅝
EGG 3⅛s87	63
ESys 4⅝s92	76¼
EasAir 5s92	50½
EaAir 4⅝s93	52½
Eaton 7.6s96	90⅝
Eaton 7⅝s03	95½
ElPaso 6s93	80
ElPas 6s93A	84
ElPa 8⅛s95A	108½
EngIh 5⅛s97	111½
Ens 9⅞s95	103⅞
EqutG 9⅝s95	100⅞
EquitGs 9s96	99
EqtLf 6⅛s90	86⅛
Esmk 8.4s82	102½
Estrin 6⅛s95	67
Evans 6⅛s94	80½
Exxon 6s97	81¾
Exxon 6⅛s98	86½
ExonP 9s04	107¼
ExP 8.05s80	103½
ExxnP 8⅞s00	105⅝
ExP 7.65s83	101⅝
ExonP 8⅝s01	101½
FMC 4⅛s92	71½
FMCF 9⅛s83	102⅝
Fairch 4⅞s92	56⅝
FairFd 9s96	103½
Famly 5s81	74
Famly 4⅞s90	49
Farah 5s94	52⅞
Feddrs 5s96	51
Feddr 8⅞s94	84½
FedN 4⅝s96	83
FPac 5⅛s87	148
FedSt 8⅞s95	102¼
Fiber 4⅜s93	53⅝
Fiber 6⅛s98	82
Finan 10⅛s90	104
Firest 9⅛s04	105
Firest 8⅛s83	104
FstBk 6⅜s79	97⅞
FstBk 8⅝s83	105
FstChl 6⅛s78	98⅝
FstChl 6⅞s80	97¾
FstIntl 9s83	104½
FstMd 9⅝s83	104¼
FstNBAtl 9s84	103½
FsNOr 7⅞s78	100¼
FsNOr 6⅞s80	96⅞
FsNBo 6⅝s79	98½
FsNBo 6⅞s80	97¼
FNBo 7 6s81	100⅛
FsNBos 8s82	100¼
FsNSt 7.2s79	97⅛
FsPenn 7s93	62⅞
FstSec 7s79	97⅞
FstSec 8s99	102
FtUnRl 7s91	88
FsWis 8⅛s96	90
FWiN 6.8s80	93⅝
FisbM 4⅝s97	70½
FishF 6⅝s94	76
FlexlV 4⅞s97	65⅝
FlaPL 8⅛s80	101⅝
FlaPL 8⅞s82	104
FlPL 10⅞s81	108½
FlaPL 7⅝s81	106
FlyTigr 7s80	96⅛
FoodF 4s79	85½
FoodF 8⅞s96	80
Ford 8⅛s90	102½
Ford 7⅞s77	100 9-32
Ford 6⅛s79	99½
Ford 7.40s80	101⅝
Ford 9⅛s94	107⅝
FrdC 8⅞s90A	103⅛
FrdC 8⅞s90N	103
FrdC 8⅛s91	99⅞
FrdC 6⅞s78	100
FrdC 7⅛s91	93⅛
FrdC 4⅛s96	79
FrdC 4⅝s98	85½
FordCr 7s80	99½
FrdC 8.7s99	101
FrdC 7⅛s79	100¼
Frd C8⅝s82	102⅝
FrdC 9⅝s81	106⅛
FrdC 10⅛s94	112½
FrdC 8⅝s83	104¼
FrdC 8.85s85	104⅛
FrdC [illegible]	103⅞
FrdC 8⅝s86	104⅝
FoMcK 6s94	74
Fruehf 6s87	80¼
Frueh 5⅛s94	71½
Frue 9.70s96	102⅝
FruF 7.5s78	100
FruF 7.6s84	95
FruF 9.15s83	103¼
Fuqua 7s88	72⅝
Fuqua 9⅛s98	89⅝
GnATr 5⅛s99	73½
GnEl 5.3s92	83⅝
GnEl 7⅛s96	97¼
GnEl 6⅛s79	97½
GnEl 8⅝s04	105⅝
GElCr 7⅝s78	100½
GElCr 7s79	99⅝
GElCr 6⅝s77	100¼
GElCr 7s80	99⅞
GElCr 8⅞s82	103½
GElC 8.6s85	104¼
GElC 8⅞s95	103⅛
GEC 8.65s84	104⅝
GElCr 8⅛s86	104⅝
GenFin 9⅛s84	101½
GFood 8⅞s90	106
GFood 7⅛s84	100⅛
GHost 7s94	64⅛
GHost 11s88	100⅝
Gnlnst 4⅛s85	77⅛
Gnlnstr 5s92	61⅝
Gnlln 10⅛s96	103½
GMills 8⅝s95	101⅛
GMA 5s77	98⅝
GMA 5s77reg	98⅛
GMA 4⅞s79	93⅝
GMA 5s80	92⅝
GMA 5s80r	92½
GMA 5s81	91⅝
GMA 4⅝s82	87
GMA 4⅞s83	85
GMA 4⅞s85	79⅛
GMA 4⅞s86	79½
GMA 4⅞s87	79
GMA 6⅛s88	89½
GMA 7⅛s90	92
GMA 8⅝s77	101 9-32
GMA 8s93	99½
GMA 7⅞s94	96⅝
GMA 7⅛s95	91⅝
GMA 7⅝s92	92⅝
GMA 7.85s98	95⅝
GMA 8⅞s99	101¼
GMA 8.70s83	105
GMA 8⅞s85	104½
GMA 8⅛s84	102⅛
GMA 8⅛s00	105
GMA 8⅛s86	102⅝
GMA 8⅛s86N	104
GMA 8⅝s01	107⅝
GMA 8.15s86	102½
GM 8.05s85	103⅞
GM 8⅝s05	105
GPUt 10⅛s80	103

Bonds	Last Price
GTelE 4s90	67
GTelE 4s90r	66½
GTelE 6⅛s91	88⅝
GTelE 5s92	73
GTelE 6⅞s96	90⅛
GTelE 9⅝s99	105
GTC 9⅝2000	106⅛
GWat 8⅝s96	97½
Gene 10⅝s84	103
GaPac 5⅛s96	109½
GPc 6⅛s2000	118
GPw 8⅞s2000	97¾
GaPw 7⅛s01	83⅞
GaPw 8⅛s01	90⅞
GaPw 7⅝s01	84⅝
GPw 7⅛s02Jl	85⅝
GPw 7⅛s02D	83½
GaPw 7⅞s03	88⅞
GaPw 8⅝s04	97
GaPw 11s79	107⅛
GaP 11⅝s00	112¾
GaP 11⅝s05	113⅛
GaP 9⅞s06	105⅛
GidLw 4⅞s87	69
Gliddn 5⅛s83	84⅛
Gdrch 8⅝s94	95½
Gdrich 7s97	79⅛
Gdrch 9⅝s82	106
Gdyr 8.6s95	101
Gdyr 7.35s97	91
GordnJ 5s88	72½
Gould 9⅛s95	103
Grace 4⅛s90	68⅝
Grace 6⅛s96	98¼
GrndU 4⅞s78	100
GranC 4⅝s94	75
GranC 4⅞s94r	75⅛
GtNoN 4⅛s91	137½
GtNo 3⅛s2080	42½
GtNor 3⅛s90	54
GGlan 4⅛s92	63
Grey 6⅛s90	90⅛
GreyF9.7 84	103½
Groler 4⅛s87	21⅝
Groler 9⅛s91	52⅝
Grum 4⅛s92	57⅝
Grumm 8s99	98
GuaM 7⅛s79	43⅞
GlfWn 6s87	76¼
GlfWn 6s88	76⅛
GlfWn 5⅛s93	90⅞
GlfWn 7s03A	75⅛
GlfWn 7s03B	74⅛
GulfLf 8⅞s86	103
GHMO 3⅝s80	86½
GHMO 5s75	49¼
GHMO 4s44	35½
GHOll 8⅛s95	102½
Hall 7.95s95	98
Hallib 8⅛s81	103
HamP 5s94	69
Harra 7⅛s96	95½
Harrs 7.2s80	98½
Harlid 8⅛s96	86⅛
Hawn 9s2000	100⅝
Haw 8.35s03	92
Hawn 11⅛s04	111⅝
Hellr 9⅛s89	102
Heller 7⅛s93	84⅞
Heller 7⅞s80	100⅞
Hellr 10⅞s86	103⅞
Hellr 10⅛s91	104
Hercul 6⅛s99	99
Hercul 8⅝s83	104
Hertz 8⅞s01	102⅛
Heubn 4⅝s97	85½
Hills 5⅛s88	57
HilinH 5⅛s95	73
HoerW 5s94	[illegible]
Holldy 9⅛s95	101
HonyIF 7s78	99½
HoF 9.65s81	105⅝
HosAff 10s99	93
Hostin 5⅛s94	57¼
HouseF 4s78	[illegible]
HouseF 5s82	87½
HousF 7⅛s95	92
HousF 8s84	100
HousF 8⅛s01	101¼
HouF 10⅛s94	111½
HousF 9s00	102
HousL 5⅛s85	87¼
Human 6s89	73½
Humbl 6⅞s98	86½
ITTF 11⅛s85	107⅝
ITTR 8s95	91
IllBelT 3s78	94⅞
IllBel 2⅝s81	82⅞
IllBel 7⅛s06	96
IllBelT 8s04	99¼
IllPow 7⅛s03	91½
IllPow 8⅝s06	102⅝
Inco 6.85s93	85⅝
InMic 6⅛s78	99
InMic 10⅛s81	106
InMic 11s82	109⅝
InMP 10⅞s82	109
IndBel 8⅛s11	100
IndBel 10s14	113
IntdSt 4⅛s89	75⅛
IntdSt 8⅝s95	102
Inslico 9⅝s99	111
InsInv 7⅛s80	65¼
IntHrv 4⅝s88	69⅞
IntHrv 4⅛s91	68
IntHrv 8⅝s95	99⅞
InHrv 5⅛s04	102¼
InHvC 4⅝s79	91½
InHvC 4⅝s81	88½
InHvC 8⅝s91	98
InHrvC 7s77	99⅝
InHvC 4⅝s88	88½
IHvC 9.15s82	104½
InHvC 9⅝s81	102½
InHrvC 9s84	103
InMinC 4s91	97
IPap 8.85s95	105
InPap 4⅛s96	68
IPap 8.85s00	103½
IntSilv 5s73	64
IntTT 11s82	112⅝
IntTT 9⅛s83	104½
InTT 8⅝s2000	126
InTT 10s2000	105⅝
IocoH 5⅛s89	66
Itel 7s95	85
Itel 8s96	100
JonsL 6⅛s94	72
JonsL 8s98	87⅛
JonsL 9⅝s96	103½
Kane 9⅛s90	95
KCSo 3⅛s84	64⅛
Kellog 8⅞s85	106
Kenn 7⅞s01	94⅞
KerrMc 8s83	102½
KerrMc 8⅞s06	102
KeySll 7⅛s93	82
Kidde 10⅛s83	107
KimCl 5⅞s92	83⅛
Klesch 6s95	75½
Kraft 8⅝s04	104¼
Kresge 6s99	120½
Kroger 9s95	101
Kroger 8.7s98	99
LTV 5s88	55⅛
LearS 10s04	99½
LiggGp 6s92	83¼
LincFt 8⅛s96	91
Litton 3⅛s87	56
Lockh 4⅛s92	45½
Loew 6⅞s93	74¼
LomN 5⅛s91	63⅞
LonSl 5⅛s93	76½
LglsLt 9⅛s82	106
LglsLt 9⅛s83	104⅝
LglsLt 9⅝s84	106
Lorilld 6⅝s93	72
LoN 3⅛s03F	39
LouN 7⅝s93	79⅛
LouN 11s85	109¼
LucStr 8⅛s96	98
LucS 6⅝2000	102⅝
Lyke 7⅛s94n	78¼
Lykes 7⅛s94	77⅝
Lyk 11s200	103
MGIC 5s93	58⅛
MGIC 8⅞s88	94⅝
MacD 6s87	68½
MckF 9⅝s90	101½
MckF 9⅞s91	101⅛
MckTr 5⅛s81	90⅛
MckTr 7⅛s97	88
Macmll 4s92	56
Macy 5s92	85
McyCr 8s82	100⅝
MadS 6⅛s87	63½
MeCe 5⅛s78	90⅝
MaYK 9.1s02	100
MfrsH 8⅛s04	96⅝
MfrsH 8⅞s82	102⅛
MfrHT 8⅞s85	103
MOll 8⅛s2000	100½
Marco 6⅞s88	84½
Marcor 5s96	98⅛
MarM 7⅝s03	77⅝
MartA 9⅝s96	101¼
MarMa 6s94	92
McCu 5⅛s94	76⅛
MeMu 6⅛s91	76¼
MatEl 6⅝s90	115⅜
MayDC 9s89	102
Myr 7.85s96	94½
McCror 5s81	69⅞
McCro 6⅛s92	47
McCro 7⅛s94	56
McCr 10⅛s85	82⅝
McCr 7⅛s94n	56¼
McCro 7⅝s97	56⅞

Bonds	Last Price
Mclro 7⅝s95	58
McDnl 9⅛s82	106
McDnld 9s85	105½
McDD 4⅝s91	88⅛
Mead 8⅞s95	99
Medus 5⅝s88	84½
Melln 7.8s82	100⅝
Mellon 6s89	99⅝
Melvl 4⅝s96	86
Merck 7⅞s85	102¼
MGM 10s93	93
MGM 10s94	94⅝
MGM 10⅛s96	101¼
MGM 9⅝s96	99⅛
MichB 3⅛s88	65
MichB 7⅝s11	94⅛
MichB 9.6s08	109½
Micr 10s2000	101
MidMr 8s80	61
MilL 5⅛s94	69
MMM 8.20s	104⅛
MRvT 9⅝s90	105
MKT 5⅛s33f	14
MPcCp 8s94	123½
MPcCp 8s95	147⅛
MPac 4⅝s90	65⅛
MPac 4⅝s05	53⅝
MPac 4⅝s20f	49
MPac 4⅝s30f	49
MoPac 5s45f	49½
MoAl 8.45s05	102
Mobil 8⅛s01	102⅝
MobD 7⅝s01	94
MobD 4⅝s94	52
MobD 12s89	107¼
Mohsc 10s99	94
Mohon 6s07f	58
Monsan 9⅛s	105
Monsan 8s85	102¼
Monsan 8⅛s	103
MonW 4⅞s90	74⅛
MntW 4⅝s81	89⅝
MntW 6⅛s87	87
MntW 7⅝s88	93⅝
MontW 9s89	102⅛
MntW 9⅛s90	102⅝
MntW 9⅛s83	106⅝
MonyM 7s98	98
Morgn 4⅛s98	84⅛
Morgan 8s86	102⅝
MtSTl 9s10	107⅛
MtSTl 6⅛s77	100⅛
MtSTl 7⅝s11	90⅛
MtSTl 7⅝s13	94½
MtSTl 9⅝s12	111
MtSTl 9⅝s15	109⅝
MtST 8.7s81	104⅛
NCNB 8.4s95	9
NCNB 8⅝s99	92
NCR 9s85	102¼
NCR 9⅝2000	102½
Nabis 7⅛s03	94¼
NarE 10⅛s80	106⅛
NBisc 4⅛s87	78
NCan 5s93	71
NCash 4⅛s87	75⅛
NCsh 6s91	76
NCsh 7.7s94	93⅛
NCash 6s95	84⅛
NClty 5s88	58⅛
NClty 6⅛s91	62½
NatDist 5s83	83
NDist 4⅛s92	91¼
NFGs 12⅛s83	115⅝
NatFGs 9s84	105
NHom 4⅝s96	44
NInd 5⅛s88	64⅞
NInd 10s99	91¼
NLead 4⅞s88	69
NMdE 6⅞s96	80
NRU 8.95s85	104½
NStl 3⅛s82	79
NStl 3⅞s86	74
NatlSt 8s95	98⅛
NatTea 5s77	96
NEnPw 7s76	100 1-32
NEnT 8⅝s09	102⅝
NEnT 8.2s04	98⅛
NEnT 6⅛s79	98⅝
NEnT 7⅞s07	89⅛
NEngT 8s03	95⅛
NEnT 9⅛s10	107⅛
NJBl 9.35s10	107⅛
NJBTl 7⅛s11	90
NJBTl 7⅝s12	91⅛
NJBTl 7⅝s13	94⅞
NJBTl 8⅛s16	100⅛
NYBkS 8s81	102¼
vINYH 4s07f	18
vlNYH 4½sf	6
NYEG 7⅝s01	87⅝
NYEG 7⅝s81	100½
NYEG 9⅛s06	[illegible]
NYTel [illegible]	61⅛
NYTI 4⅞s91	65
NYTI 4⅞s93	5½
NYTI 3 96	109
NYTI 9⅛s10	94⅛
NYTI 7⅝s06	97⅛
NYTel 8s08	91⅛
NYTI 7⅛s11	101
NYTI 8.3s12	105⅛
NYTel 9s14	103
NYTel 8s83	104⅝
NYTI 8⅞s16	[illegible]
NewhL 6s95	78
NIMP 2⅞s80	83⅝
NIMP 4⅞s87	72½
NIM 12.6s81	116
NorfWe 4s96	59
Norln 9s88	95
NAmS 5⅛s79	77⅝
NoAPh 4s92	69⅛
NoNG 4⅛s84	78
NoNG 4⅞s85	83⅛
NoNG 9⅛s90	104⅝
NoNGs 8s91	97⅝
NoNG 7⅝s92	92
NoNGs 9s85	105⅛
NoPac 4s97	56
NoPac 3s47	35⅛
NoSP 4⅛s86	73
Nortrp 4⅞s87	120⅛
NwstB 6⅞s78	100
Nwstl 7⅛s94	88⅛
NwnBl 7⅝s11	77
NwnBl 6⅞s79	99
NwnBl 7⅛s05	93⅛
NwnBl 10s14	111⅛
NwnMu 6s97	74⅛
Norton 9⅛s	107
NortS 6s98	73¼
Oakln 4⅝s87	69⅛
OccIP 7⅞s96	101⅝
OccIP 11s82	108⅛
Ogden 5s93	65⅛
OhBIT 6⅝s78	98⅝
OhBIT 7⅛s11	91
OhBIT 7⅞s13	96
OhEd 10s81	107⅝
OhEd 9⅛s06	105½
OhEl 11s83	109⅛
OhPw 7⅛s76	100
OhPw 6⅛s77	100
OhPw 6⅛s79	96⅛
OhP 10⅛s82	105⅝
OhP 12⅛s81	112⅝
OklGE 4⅛s93	60⅛
Oneld 5⅛s88	71⅛
OutbM 7⅞s96	89⅛
OwCor 6⅞s94	91
Ownlll 4⅛s92	99⅞
Ownlll 7⅝s01	93
Ownlll 9s81	105
PPGln 9s95	104⅛
PPG 8s85	101⅛
PPG 8⅛s2000	101
PGE 3⅛s78	94¼
PGE 3s79	88½
PGE 2⅞s80	84
PGE 2⅞s81	83
PGE 3⅛s85	70
PGE 4⅛s86	74⅛
PGE 5s89	73⅞
PGE 4⅛s90	67⅛
PGE 5s91	72⅛
PGE 4⅝s92	67
PGE 4⅛s93	66
PGE 4⅝s94	63½
PGE 4⅛s95	61½
PG 4⅛s96KK	63½
PGE 8⅞s02	103⅛
PGE 8s2003	95
PGE 7⅛s03	90
PGE 7⅛s04	90
PG 7⅝s05ZZ	91⅝
PGE 7⅝s05A	92
PGE 9⅛s06	104½
PGE 9.85s82	108
PGE 9⅝s05	108
PGE 9⅛s85	107⅝
PNWT 8⅛s10	102⅛
PNWT 7s79	100
PNWT 9⅛s08	102⅛
PNWT 9s12	107
PSwAir 6s87	67
PacTT 3⅛s78	95¼
PacTT 3⅛s81	83⅝
PacTT 3⅝s83	75
PacTT 4⅝s88	73⅝
PacTT 9⅛s04	104¼
PTT 8.65s05	101⅝
PacTT 8⅛s06	103¼
PacTT 7.8s07	94
PacTT 6⅛s79	99⅞
PacTT 7⅛s08	89
PacTT 7⅛s80	100⅞

Bonds	Last Price
PacTT 7⅝s09	91⅛
PacTT 9⅛s11	109
PacTT 9s81	106
PacTl 9.1s84	106¼
PacTT 8⅞s15	104
PAA 4⅞s79	91½
PAA 4½s84	59½
PAA 4½s84r	59
PAA 4½s86	50¼
PAA 5⅛s89	53¼
PAA 11⅛s86	101½
PAA 11⅛s86	100⅞
PAA 7⅛s98	76½
PAA 9⅞s96	92½
PAA 11s99	100¼
Pepcft 5⅛s94	69½
ParkrH 4s92	70¼
PennD 5s82	75
PenyF 5⅞s87	80
Peny 9.45s81	106⅛
Peny 8⅞s75	102⅝
Penney 9s99	105½
PennCo 9s94	108
PaPL 10⅛s82	108
Penwl 9⅛s95	104
Pennzl 7⅛s88	92⅛
Pennzl 7⅛s88	92½
Pennzl 5⅛s96	95
Pennzl 8⅞s96	96½
Penzl 10⅞s83	107½
Pepsic 4⅛s96	131½
Pepsic 8⅞s81	103
Pepsic 8⅛s85	102⅝
Pfizer 4s97	83½
Pfizer 8⅞s85	104⅝
Pfizer 9⅛s00	106½
Phelp 7⅝s78	100½
Phelp 6⅛s85	103⅛
PhilEl 3⅛s82	80⅛
PhilEl 3⅛s83	73⅛
PhilEl 3⅛s85	68⅛
PhilEl 4⅛s86	73
PhilEl 3⅞s88	63½
PhilaEl 5s89	72½
PhilEl 6⅛s93	78
PhilEl 4⅛s94	62
PhilEl 6⅛s97	73
PhilaEl 9s95	101⅞
PhE 7⅝2000	90⅛
PhilEl 8⅛s96	95½
PhilEl 7⅝s01	86¼
PhilEl 7⅝s99	97½
PhilEl 8⅛s04	97½
PhilEl 11s80	108⅛
PhilE 12⅛s81	115
PhilEl 11⅛s00	113⅝
PhilEl 11s00	111½
PhilEl 9⅛s06	103
PhilEl 9⅝s02	105½
PhM 8.85s82	104⅛
PhilP 7⅛s01	95¼
PhilV 5⅛s94	63
Plonr 9⅛s82	105½
Plttsm 4s97	57
PorG 10⅛s80	107½
PorG 10s82	106
PorG 9⅞s85	105⅝
PorG 11⅝s05	113
PorG 9⅛s06	102⅝
PotEl 9⅝s05	105⅛
ProcG 8⅛s05	103⅛
PSCol 7⅛s02	89
PSInd 7⅝s01	91½
PSInd 7s02	85¼
PSInd 8s04	97
PSInd 9⅝s81	108
PSEG 4⅝s77	99 1-16
PSEGs 9s95	102½
PSEG 9⅛s04	100
PSEG 12s04	119
PSEG 8⅝s06	102
PuRT 8.7s96	95⅝
Puget 10⅝s83	109
Pug 10.45s85	108⅝
PullL 10s85	106½
Purex 4⅞s74	68⅛
RCA 9⅛s90	106
RCA 4⅛s92	67⅛
RCA 10.2s92	109⅛
RainB 9⅞s85	105
Rals 5⅝s2000	118⅝
Ramln 5s96	47⅛
RapA72 7s94	58⅛
RapA69 7s94	50⅛
RapA 7⅛s85	62⅝
RapAm 6s88	47⅛
RdgB 5⅛s88	83⅛
RelFin 8⅞s92	85⅛
RelGp 9⅞s98	89
RelGp 9⅞s99	88⅛
RepMl 9s90f	76
RepSt [illegible]	101
[illegible] 5⅛s01	106
RevrC 5⅛s92	62¼
Revl 8.45s85	103
Rexn 8.9s95	97⅛
Rexn 5⅝s01	109
Reyln 7⅛s01	92
ReyM 4⅞s91	74⅝
ReyTob 7s89	91
ReyTb 7⅞s94	99
Riegel 5s93	70
RocG 10⅛s83	110½
RochT 4⅝s94	73
Rocln 4⅝s91	72
Rocln 8.9s86	103½
RoH 9⅝2000	107
Rohr 5⅛s86	58⅛
Rydr 11⅛s90	103
Ryder 9⅝s82	103½
Ryder 10s94	104⅛
SCM 5⅝s88	75
SCM 9⅛s90	102
SCM 10s96	104½
Safeco 7s78	99⅞
StLSaF 4s97	54¼
StLSF 5s06f	56
SanD 9.3s79	103⅛
SanD 10.7s82	108⅛
SanD 10s06	106
Sandrs 5s92	58½
Sandrs 12s92	118
SaFln 6⅛s98	103⅞
SaFlnt 6⅛s01	136
SaulRl 8⅛s80	82½
SavE 12⅝s81	110
Scot 8⅞s2000	102¼
Scot 8.15s85	102⅝
SeaFt 5⅛s80	90⅛
Seafst 9⅛s01	105
Seagr 7⅛s78	101
Searle 7⅞s80	101⅛
Searle 8s81	101⅞
SearR 4⅞s83	86⅛
SearR 6⅝s93	88⅛
SearR 8⅝s95	105
SearR 7⅝s85	101⅛
Sears 8s06	99⅝
SearA 4⅞s77	99¾
SearsA 5s82	88⅛
SearA 5s82r	87½
Seatrla 6s94	54
SecP 7.7s82	99⅝
ShellO 4⅝s86	80⅝
Shell 5.30s92	78½
ShlO 8⅛s2000	102
ShellO 7⅛s02	92
ShellO 8⅛s05	105⅛
ShWm 6⅛s95	98
Signl 8.85s94	100
Sinclr 4⅞s86	[illegible]
Sinclr 4.6s88	78⅛
Singer 8s99	85
SkllCp 5s92	62
Smith 10⅛s95	106
SmK 8.15s84	103½
Socny 4⅛s93	69
SohioB 9⅛s99	107½
SohioB 8⅛s83	103
SohioP 8⅛s01	102
SolaB 4⅛s92	82½
SoCBl 8⅛s04	100
SoCBl 7⅞s07	91
SoCBl 7⅛s12	90½
SoCBl 8⅛s13	99⅛
SoCBll 10s14	112¼
SoCBl 9.2s10	107
SoCBl 8.2s83	103
SoestB 4⅞s97	57
SoestB 10s83	106½
SoBelT 3s79	91
SBelT 7.45s08	92¾
SoBelT 7s78	100⅛
SoBlT 6⅞s79	99⅝
SoBlT 7⅞s10	90½
SoBlT 7⅝s13	93⅛
SoBelT 8s14	97⅛
SoBlT 8⅛s16	100⅞
SoCEd 3⅛s80	85½
SCG 8.85s95	99⅛
SoCG 10⅛s81	107
SCouG 9⅞s95	101⅛
SoNG 8⅛s86	102⅛
SNET 8⅛s08	96¼
SNET 9⅛s10	107⅝
SPacO 4⅛s77	99 7-32
SPac 4⅛s81	84⅛
SPac 2⅞s86	63⅝
SouRy 5s94	66
SwBT 8⅞s07	103¼
SwBT 6⅞s11	85⅛
SwBlT 7s78	100½
SwBT 7⅝s09	93⅛
SwBT 6⅛s79	98⅝
SwBT 7⅝s12	91½
SwBT 7⅝s13	94
SwBT 8⅛s14	100
SwBT 8.2s82	103⅛
SwB 9.25s15	104⅛
SwBlT 8⅛s16	102
Sperry 6s00	120⅝
Splegl 5⅛s83	80⅛
Sprag 4⅞s92	52
Squibb 4s85	102⅝
SOCal 4⅞s83	83⅞
SOCal 5⅛s92	82
StOCal 7s96	92
SOCal 8⅛s05	103⅛
StOln 4⅛s83	85⅛
Stln 8⅞reg	85

Bonds	Last Price
StOInd 6s91	
StOInd 6s98	
StOln 9.2s04	
SOln 6.45s..	
StOInd 8⅝s05	
StdOh 7.6s99	
StOh 8⅛s2000	
StOh 7.10s..	
StdOh 7.4s..	
StPkg 5⅛s..	
StPack 6s..	
StPru 6⅛s..	
StaMut 9s..	
Stevens 4s..	
StorBr 4⅞s..	
Suave 5s97	
SunCo 7⅛s02	
Sun 8⅛s2000	
Sundstr 5s..	
Sunra 4⅛s87	
Sunsh 6⅛s..	
Sutro 6⅝s..	
Swift 7⅞s..	
Sybrn 4⅛s..	
Sybrn 7⅛s..	
Talclt 5⅛s..	
Talcft ..	
TalcNtl 6s..	
Tand 6⅛s..	
Tandy 10s..	
Tapp 5⅛s..	
Teledy 4⅞s..	
Teledy 7⅛s..	
Teledy 7s..	
Teledy 10s..	
Telex 9s..	
TenCp 6⅛s..	
TennCp 7s..	
TennCp 9s..	
TenInc 6s..	
TenInc 8s..	
TesInc 9s..	
TenInc 9s..	
TVA 9⅛s..	
TVA 9⅛s..	
TVA 7s97	
TVA 7s97r	
TV 7.35s97E	
TV 7.35s97G	
TV 7.35s97E	
TV 7.35s97G	
TVA 7.4s97	
TVA 7.4s97	
TV 7.35s..	
TV 7.35s..	
TV 7.35s..	
TV 7.35s..	
TV 7⅛s..	
TVA 9⅞C..	
TVA 7.7s..	
TVA 8.05s..	
TV 8.05s..	
TVA 8.10s..	
TVA 7⅞s..	
Tesoro 5⅛..	
Texco 5⅛..	
Texco 7⅛..	
Texco 8⅞..	
Texco 8⅛..	
TxP 5s2000	
TxCo 3⅛s83	
TxGsT 8⅛s..	
TxInd 7⅝s97	
Textl 4⅞s..	
Time 7⅝s..	
TolE 9s200..	
TolEd 10s..	
TolE 9.35s..	
TrlmF 7⅛..	
TWA 6⅛s78	
TWA 4s92	
TWA 5s..	
TWA 10s..	
TWA 11s..	
Trans 9⅛s..	
TranF 7⅛s..	
TranF 10s..	
TranF 8⅛s..	
TranGP 9..	
Trvlr 8.7s..	
TriSoM 7s..	
TriSM 7⅝s..	
TucsG 8⅛s..	
UMC 9⅛s..	
UT Crd 8⅛..	
UVInd 5⅝..	
UVInd 5⅝..	
UBk 7.3..	
UnCar 7⅛..	
UCar 5.3s..	
UCarb 8⅛..	
UOilC 6⅞s..	
UOilC 8⅛s..	
UOilC 8⅛s..	
UOilC 8⅛s..	
UPCp 4⅞s..	
UPCp 6.6..	
UPRR 2⅞..	
UPRR 2⅞..	
Uniryl 5⅛..	
UnAirL 5s..	
UnAL 4⅞..	
UBrnd 6⅛..	
UBrnd 5⅛..	
UBrnd 9⅛..	
UGCp 4⅛..	
UGCp 4⅞..	
UGCp 5⅛..	
UnGsP 5s7..	
UGsP 8⅛..	
UGP 10⅛..	
UGsP 9⅛..	
UJer 7.95..	
UnMer 4s..	
UMer 9⅛..	
UnNucl 5s..	
USGy 4⅞..	
USHo 5⅛..	
USIn 7⅝..	
USL 7.65s..	
USBO 6⅞..	
USPlCh 8..	
USSll 4s..	
USSll 4⅛..	
USSll 4⅛..	
USStl 4⅞..	
USSll 7⅝..	
USStl 5⅝..	
UnTec 4⅛..	
UnTec 9s..	
UTc 9⅞s..	
UnTel 9⅛..	
UTel 11s..	
UnTel 7.6..	
UnUll 5s..	
Uplhn 8⅛..	
UtaP 10⅛..	
VerP 9⅛..	
VerP 8⅛..	
VaEP 3⅞..	
VaEP 3⅝..	
VaEP 3⅝..	
VaRwy 6s..	
WaRR 4⅛..	
WaRR 7⅛..	
WagE 6⅞..	
WalMt 6⅛..	
Walgr 5⅛..	
WalJM 6⅛..	
WaltJ 5⅛..	
WaltJ 8s..	
WaltJ 9⅛..	
WarL 8.3s..	
WrL 8⅞..	
Wean 5⅛..	
Wean 5⅛..	
WellF 7⅞..	
WsPtP 7⅛..	
WAlrL 5⅛..	
WAlrL 10s..	
WAp 7.85..	
WBnc 7⅛..	
WElec 8⅞..	
WElec 7⅛..	
WPl 10s..	
WUC 5⅛..	
WUC 10⅛..	
WUTl 6⅛..	
WnUTl 5s..	
WUT 8.45..	
WUT 7.90..	
WUT 8.10..	
WUT 12⅛..	
WnUT 10s..	
WstC 7.2..	
WstgC 8⅛..	
WstC 7.6..	
WstgE 5⅛..	
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Wey 5.20..	
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WhltC 5⅛..	
WhMt 5⅛..	
WhltM 6⅛..	
Whltkr 4⅛..	
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Wickes 9s..	
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WillR 4⅛..	
Wms 10⅛..	
WlsG 10⅛..	
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Woml 5⅝..	
Woolwh 9..	
Wyly 7⅛..	
Xerox 6s..	
Xerox 8.2..	
Xerox 8⅛..	
Yn 10⅛s..	
Yngst 9⅞..	
Zapat 4⅛..	
Zapt 10⅛..	
Zayre 5⅛..	
Zorn 5⅛..	

FOREIGN

Bonds	Last Price
Asian 8⅛s87	102
Asian 8⅛s80	101½
Austla 5⅛s79	98⅛
Austla 6⅛s82	97⅛
Austla 5⅞s85	90⅝
Austla 8⅛s86	102⅛
Austla 9⅛s96	102⅛
Austria 9s82	104⅝
BangF 8.95s88	102
Brazil 10s81	104
Calsse 9⅛s80	103¼
Calsse 8⅞s84	100⅛
Chile 3s93f	91
Credt 5⅛s79	99
EiFra 8⅞s81	101⅛
Eurofm 9s82	103⅛
EurCS 8⅞s79	102⅛
EurCS 8⅛s83	100⅛
EurCS 8⅝s84	101⅛
Eurlnv 9s82	103⅛
Eurln 8⅞s84	101⅛

Bonds	Last Price
ItalPUt 3s..	
JapnD 6s7..	
JapnD 8⅛..	
JapnD 8⅛..	
Mexco 6⅛..	
Mexco 8⅛..	
Mexco 6⅞..	
Mexco 7⅛..	
Mexco 7⅛..	
Mexco 8⅛..	
Mexco 10s..	
Mexco 9⅛..	
NZeal 5⅛..	
NlpTT 7⅞..	
Norwy 5⅞..	
Nwy 8.85s..	
Norwy 8⅛..	
Norwy 8⅛..	
SocNC 7⅛..	
SocNC 8⅛..	
Wars ..	

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan. Kr.
Amsterdam	2.5535	4.2570	104.54*	51.4*	30.39y	—	6.7970*	104.19*	48.60*
Brussels (c)	37.495	62.6250	15.3865	7.5850	4.4690*	14.7260	—	15.34	6.4345
Frankfurt	2.4405	4.0683	—	49.19*	2.904x	95.46*	6.513*	99.63*	41.14*
London (a)	1.6655	—	4.700	8.25875	1.402	4.2580	62.425	4.07775	9.74525
Milan	840.50	1400.70	344.25	169.51	—	329.37	22.355	342.12	148.77
Paris	4.95625	8.2750	103.150*	—	5.9625x	104.375*	13.2075*	202.250*	84.975*
Zurich	2.4507	4.0840	100.40*	49.40*	0.2914*	95.82*	6.53*	—	41.90*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.84825; Escudo: 31.12; Israeli £: 8.40; Peseta: 68.10; Schilling: 17.335; Sw. krona: 4.2630; Yen: 288.425; *Belgian financial franc: 38.70; Canada $: 1.0278; Hong Kong $4.8730.*

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000.
(a) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

AUTOMOBILES PEUGEOT

A French "société anonyme" governed by the Articles 118 through 150 of the French law of July 24, 1966.
Capital: French Francs 692,076,000.
Head Office: 75 Avenue de la Grande-Armée, Paris 16e (France).
Commercial Register: Paris B 552 144 503.

FIRST NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF BONDS
10% 1976/1983 OF FRENCH FRANCS 5,000

The bondholders of the international loan 10% 1976/1983 issued by AUTOMOBILES PEUGEOT are convened to an Ordinary General Meeting to be held at 75 Avenue de la Grande-Armée, Paris 16e (France), *on November 8, 1976*, at 4 p.m., in order to consider the following agenda:

—Appointment of the bondholders' permanent representatives, designation of the substitute representatives.
—Determination of the bondholders' representatives' capacities and of the indemnities given to the permanent representatives.

To permit the bondholders to attend or to be represented at this meeting, the bonds or their deposit receipts must be deposited at least five days before the date fixed for the meeting, at the offices of the banks having participated in the placing of these bonds and from whom proxies or admission cards can be requested. This meeting shall be validly held if the holders of twenty-five per cent of the outstanding bonds entitled to vote are present in person or represented.

The "Directoire."

PETROLES D'AQUITAINE

10% 1975/1985
EMPRUNT DE
U.S. $30 MILLION

L'amortissement à la date du 1.11.1976, pour lequel une somme de U.S. $1,200,000 est prévue, a été fait par tirage au sort.

Les obligations sorties au tirage portent les numéros suivants:

No. 6543 à 7742 inclus.

Ces obligations seront remboursables au pair à partir du 1.11.1976 coupons au 1.11.1977 et suivants attachés.

Montant restant en circulation après le 1.11.1976;

U.S. $28,800,000.

L'agent financier
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS POUR LE GRAND DUCHE DE LUXEMBOURG.

هكذا من الأصل

anila Parley Lays the Groundwork for Future

Continued from Page 9)

e its lending capability in
xt decade.

issue was first raised last
when the United States
ded in limiting a capital
se for the World Bank and
posing tougher conditions
s lending operations. The
was joined again at this
ng when Treasury Secretary
m Simon indicated that the
d States was still hewing
at line.

bert McNamara, president of World Bank, continued to for an unspecified massive ase in the bank's capital. capital stood at $31 billion spring, plus some $2 billion eserves. It will have an adnal $8.3 billion agreed to last g, plus a further buildup eserves of some $1 billion in next five years. It is assumthat its objective is to gain oval for a further increase ome $15 billion by the mid-. The latter is what the ed States has been resisting is time.

orld Bank officials are pered over the adamancy of the position, and the developing ld is trying to marshal wideead opposition to the U.S. iblock.

Forceful Response

ne of the most forceful reses against the U.S. position given by Marie-Christiane kou, minister of finance for Central African Republic, ng as spokesman for all the ions of Africa. She charged the principal industrial ntries "seem little disposed" play a major role in enlarging transfer of real resources to frica, and that they "have largely succeeded in moving the World Bank away" from its basic objectives and have tended to make it a commercial bank rather than a development institution with its former more favorable lending terms.

Open support for the McNamara capital goal also came from Britain, the Netherlands and Jamaica. The question promises to be a lively topic in the months ahead.

Many officials here have been surprised at the virulence of the U.S. stand, and have been speculating about the reasons for it. Is it merely a desire to avoid committing a future U.S. government on this issue? Is it worry about the bank's financial position? Or is it simply fear that the bank is becoming too big and powerful?

Assuming a new $15-billion increase in the bank's capital, a source here noted, the United States share would be $3.5 billion, but only 10 per cent of that amount would have to be paid in capital.

With respect to the bank's financial condition, a bank official said it was "excellent," with no loan defaults in its 30 years of operation, a strong profits position, and an impressive borrowing record in the world's private capital markets.

U.S. Under Secretary of the Treasury Edwin Yeo said there was no concern about the bank's financial condition, nor was there any consideration about advance commitment nor fears about the bank's growing size and power.

"We are 100 per cent committed to the World Bank," he said. "We are concerned about three interrelated groups—the borrowing countries, the subscription countries and investors. We think that policies already broadly agreed upon will facilitate growth of the bank and enable it to meet its responsibilities."

While huge problems remain for the world community in many areas, Johannes Witteveen, the IMF chairman, noted some significant areas of progress last year in his opening address last Monday.

Production in the industrial countries, he noted, has, in general, "expanded at a satisfactory pace," and rates of inflation have been brought down from the very high levels of 1974 and 1975 to the still unsatisfactory 7 per cent annual rate this year. And he saw world trade growing by more than 10 per cent this year.

These improvements, in turn, have had a somewhat salutary effect in the primary producing countries, easing some of the previous tension.

Nevertheless, Mr. Witteveen said, the world faces a number of "crucial tests," and he hoped the IMF members "will be able to measure up to them." He put inflation ahead of unemployment as the top-priority problem, and called for restraint over demand in all countries through unrelenting fiscal and monetary discipline.

Broad backing prevailed here this past week on the IMF chairman's assessment and on his call for vigorous pursuit of balance-of-payments adjustment by the surplus countries as well as the deficit nations.

Outside the meeting hall a few days ago, Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, struck a theme subsequently echoed by so many others here. "The most important development at these meetings," he said, "has been the fact that the finance ministers of both the industrialized and the developing worlds have spoken with one voice against inflation as the major problem."

The world's financial leaders were dispersing to all parts of the globe this weekend with some mixed feelings over what transpired here, but with fond memories of the "mabuhay" (welcome) extended by the Philippines and its people. Like others in the Third World, this nation wants to grow, and it put its best foot forward to impress the governmental and banking visitors that it has the facilities for increased tourism and investment.



AP.

John Conteh

. . . and inactive right.

French Horse Runs Too Fast For English

PARIS, Oct. 10 (IHT).—It was an embarrassingly easy victory for the French favorite Blushing Groom, who today sent home the English punters red-faced and a little poorer.

Blushing Groom won the Grand Criterium, his fifth straight success, and established himself as Europe's leading 2-year-old thoroughbred. It was a title that England bet would go to J.O. Tobin, an undefeated horse until he came to Longchamp today. He finished third, with Amyntor second.

J.O. Tobin was being touted as a coming great one. Though bred in America and owned by American George Pope, he was sent to England to run and he easily won his three outings. The English handicappers were *almost unanimous in giving out* the tip: J.O. Tobin can't lose. Last week's tip in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe was Bruni, another English racer who couldn't do enough on foreign soil. He wound up fifth.

J.O. Tobin, like Bruni, had Lester Piggott riding and the combination had him go off at about 2-5 at the track, second choice to Blushing Groom, who ran like the 4-to-5 favorite. He won by four lengths from Amyntor, a 24 to 1 shot, with J.O. Tobin another neck back in the field of 10 who ran 1,600 meters, a mile.

The triumph sealed 2-year-old honors for the colt and also gave owner Aga Khan his first victory in this stakes race, today worth more than 1 million francs ($200,000). The first-place purse of 500,000 put the horse's earnings for the year at 1,200,000 francs. Sharing in the winning prize were jockey Henri Samani and trainer François Mathet.

Sports

Conteh Has New Challenge—Foster

By John Vinocur

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 10 (AP).—Detective sergeant Robert Foster of the Albuquerque, N.M., police department watched light-heavyweight champion John Conteh at work and minutes later flashed the gold-toothed smile of a cop who thinks he can make an easy collar.

Foster, the former division champion, now out of retirement and two months short of his 37th birthday, said he saw all he needed to know to get the championship back as Conteh won a one-handed, one-sided points victory here last night over Alvaro Lopez.

"I'm too big for him," said Foster, who was at ringside.

"He looks small. Nobody is going to beat me with one hand the way he fought Lopez. I'll go right over that jab. Conteh's good and in fine condition, but watching him made me a happy man."

Conteh was talking about fighting Foster for his World Boxing Council title immediately after his triumph over Lopez, a victory that came virtually without the Englishman punching with his right hand, broken twice over the last year and strenghtened with a bone graft operation.

A date mentioned for a fight with Foster was Dec. 11, which Tony Conteh, the champion's brother and business manager, believes is an open date for U.S. television. "We'd like to do it in Europe and best of all in London," Tony Conteh said. "But it could be in Copenhagen, or even in Jamaica in the Caribbean. We'll talk about it Monday."

Conteh, who is being sued by the Ugandan government of Idi Amin for allegedly pocketing advanced money for a Lopez fight which never came off in Kampala, reportedly has money problems and wants to fight again as soon as possible.

The holder of the World Boxing Association half of the light-heavyweight title, Victor Galindez of Argentina, also watched the fight with his manager, Tito Lectoure. He insulted Conteh before the fight during the traditional "good luck, champ" handshakes; he called him a coward, and then stuck the needle in again afterwards.

He said Conteh was an amateur and that he would knock him out if they fought. Lectoure, in more diplomatic terms, agreed and insisted that Carlos Monzon, the middleweight champion, wouldn't have any trouble with Conteh either.

"My right hand really didn't bother me," Conteh said, "but I guess I didn't use it more because I held back from it subconsciously. I just didn't want to throw it. With more training and time it will be back as usual."

Conteh had high praise for Lopez, but the 35-year-old Mexican-born fighter living in America missed his opportunity. He never pressed the champion aggressively enough and never really was able to penetrate with the right off Conteh's left jabs and hooks.

"No excuses," Lopez said, "the guy is good. But the time change bothered me and I never got used to it. If I had it to do again, I'd give myself more time to get accustomed. I was flat-footed all the time. I wasn't moving from side to side the way I usually do. My body just didn't respond. I wanted to be better, God damn it."

Lopez did get paid, though, a source of worry until the day of the fight. The money, the equivalent of $25,000, came in a shopping bag and it was turned over to the Danish Boxing Commission for transfer to his bank in California.

Japanese Winners

KOFU, Japan, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—Japanese challenger Yoko Gushiken sent champion Juan Guzman of the Dominican Republic to the canvas three times before finally knocking him out after 32 seconds of the seventh round tonight to capture the World Boxing Association junior-flyweight crown here tonight.

In Tokyo, hard-swinging Japanese challenger Royal Kobayashi captured the World Boxing Council light bantamweight crown from champion Rigoberto Riasco of Panama when the referee stopped the fight after 48 seconds of the eighth round.

New Champ

MADRID, Oct. 10 (UPI).—Miguel Angel Castellini of Argentina outpointed title holder Jose Duran of Spain in a bruising 15-round battle to take the World Boxing Association light-middleweight title.

Graham: A Matchless Year of Golf

VIRGINIA WATER, England, Oct. 10 (Reuters). — David Graham, one of Australia's globe-trotting golf pros, reached the top of the world this weekend after 14 years of hard work.

Winning the Piccadilly match play championship and its £25,000 ($42,500) first prize at the Wentworth Golf Club here yesterday was the climax to the best year Graham has had since he became a professional in 1963 at age 16.

For many years he had to work in a golf club factory before serving his touring apprenticeship in Australia and on the Far East circuit.

The slender, deeply-tanned Australian, 30, had a number of very lean years since he finally fought his way on to the U.S. professional tour in 1971. He had only one American victory in Cleveland in 1973, to put beside successors in the French and Thailand Opens in 1970, the Caracas and Japanese Opens in 1971 and the British Wills Masters title last year.

This year, with new confidence in his game and particularly in the soundness of his putting, Graham has gone from success to success.

He took the Australian Masters championship, the Japanese Crowns title, two U.S. tour tournaments and now Britain's Piccadilly, accepted everywhere as the world match-play championship.

Graham, who lives and teaches at the Emerald Hill Country Club in Hollywood, Fla., stands eighth on the list of U.S. tournament money winners, with just more than $176,000 earnings this year.

He will not get credit there for the pounds he won for the 110 holes of struggle at Wentworth. He estimates his earnings worldwide as more than $250,000.

He beat three of the Americans above him on the tour, Hubert Green in the first round by three and two, U.S. Masters champion Ray Floyd in the semifinals by one hole after an astonishing second round of 65, and yesterday the memorable final from the champion of the past two years, Hale Irwin, on the second extra hole after coming level on the 36th.

"I've never seen such an onslaught of putting before," Irwin said afterwards. "I couldn't believe any man could continue that pace of putting. But he did."

Graham sank a 10-foot putt on the 38th green, the second extra hole, to climax his comeback. He sank a 30 footer on the 33d green to tie Irwin for the first time yesterday.

U.S. Success

VILAMOURA, Portugal, Oct. 10 (AP).—The United States won its sixth consecutive world women's amateur team golf title, triumphing by 17 strokes in a downpour yesterday. The Americans were paced by teen-ager Nancy Lopez, who turned in the individual tournament low in her first attempt.

Lopez, 19, and teammates Deborah Massey and Donna Horton never were threatened over the 72 holes of the narrow, 6,181-yard course beside the Atlantic. Behind the United States' 605 aggregate came France with 622 and Brazil with 626. Team standings are based on the two best individual scores each day from each of the three-member teams from 25 nations.

Lopez produced her worst round of the tournament yesterday—a 4-over-par 77 on "greens that were like water hazards"—but it was enough to give her a 297 total, 10 strokes in front of France's Catherine Lacoste de Prado.

NHL Results

Friday's Games

N.Y. Rangers 5, Colorado 3 (Vadnais, Hodge, McEwen, Murdoch, York; Arneson, Lemelin, Hudson).

Saturday's Results

Minnesota 4, Colorado 1 (Younghans, Young, Talafous, Jarry; Arnason).

Toronto 7, Boston 5 (Turnbull, Neely, Weir, Boutette, Ferguson, Sittler, McDonald; McNab 2, Schmatz, Sheppard, Middleton).

Los Angeles 7, Pittsburgh 4 (Brown, Walker, Williams, Murphy, Sargent, Venasky, Dionne; Apps, Larouche, Burrows, Champman).

Atlanta 4, Philadelphia 3 (Bennett 2, Vail, Comeau; Dornhoefer, Barber, Macleish).

St. Louis 2, N.Y. Rangers 1 (MacMillan, Sanderson; Tkaczuk).

Montreal 3, Vancouver 0 (Jarvis, Lemaire, Mahovlich).

Cleveland 6, Washington 3 (Simmer, Maruk, Murdoch, Merrick, Moxey, Johansson; Charron, Bailey, Monahan).

N.Y. Islanders 2, Chicago 1 (Lewis, Harris; Martin).

Detroit 4, Buffalo 0 (McKechnie, Polonich, Harvey, Lochead).

Proisy French Champ

MARSEILLES, Oct. 10 (UPI).—Patrick Proisy won the men's singles title in the French tennis championships today when he beat François Jauffret, 6-4, 1-6, 4-6, 6-2, 7-5 in the final.

More Sports News On Page 15

Euromarket

(Continued from Page 9.)

considerable resistance from
stors.

ill on offer is Modo's $30 mil-
of 10-year, 9-per-cent paper.
ance's Cie. Nationale du
ne priced its $30 million of
ear, 3 3/4-per-cent notes at
1/2 and Gotaverken's $30 mil-
of seven-year notes were
d at 99 with a coupon of 8 1/4
cent.

still on offer in the Canadian-
lar sector is the $Can. 30-
llion, six-year paper carrying
oupon of 9 1/2 per cent, which
said to be meeting heavy
stance from investors because
coupon is deemed to be too

Canadian Permanent Mortgage
ced its $Can. 25-million, five-
r loan at par with a coupon
9 3/4 per cent.

Countering Apathy

In the deutsche-mark sector,
echam is seeking 75 million
M for seven years. A coupon
8 per cent and an issue price
99 1/2 is expected. To overcome investor apathy to a U.K. name, the managers note that the pharmaceuticals and food products group employs 2,500 persons in West Germany, where yearly sales total 320 million DM. The company's overall sales were up 30 per cent in the latest fiscal year and 65 per cent of total sales is derived outside Britain. Trading profits increased 44 per cent, of which 80 per cent came from outside Britain.

Also on offer is a 70-million DM, 10-year loan for Den Danske Bank carrying a coupon of 8 1/4 per cent. A sinking fund will begin operating after the fifth year. Pricing on this loan will be at least par.

Still on offer from last week is the 100-million DM, 10-year loan for New Zealand, carrying a coupon of 7 3/4 per cent.

Overall, prices in the secondary market dipped last week as West German officials reiterated that there would be no revaluation of the mark. The European Coal and Steel Community issues were about 2/4 point below issue price on the bid side while Francetel was quoted at 97 3/4-98.

Nippon Telegraph was an exception, rising to 101 3/4-102 after having been priced at 100 1/2. But by week's end the price had settled back to around 101.

Dealers said the market had obviously overestimated the size of allocations on this paper and had built up a considerable short position which then had to be covered.

International Issues
(7-15 years)
Oct. 6: 8.53 %; Sept. 29: 8.55 %

Industrials
(7-15 years)
Oct. 6: 8.49 %; Sept. 29: 8.61 %

Industrials
(5-7 years)
Oct. 6: 7.25 %; Sept. 29: 7.21 %

Market Turnover

	Oct. 3	Oct. 1
Cedel	$471.5 mil.	$788.8 mil.
Euroclear	$932.5 mil.	$772.7 mil.

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These Notes have been sold outside the United States of America

NEW ISSUE September 28, 1976

U.S. $100,000,000

Kingdom of Denmark

8½ per cent. Notes due 1st October, 1984

Issue Price 99 per cent.

Interest payable annually on 1st October

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited — Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. — Credit Suisse White Weld Limited
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated — Privatbanken Aktieselskab
Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab — Kjobenhavns Handelsbank — R. Henriques jr.

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — Andresens Bank A.S. — Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. — Julius Baer International Limited
Banca Commerciale Italiana — Banca del Gottardo — Banca Nazionale del Lavoro — Banca della Svizzera Italiana
Banco di Santo Spirito — Bank of America International — The Bank of Bermuda Limited — Bank of Helsinki Limited
Bank Leu International Limited — Bankers Trust International Limited — Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur — Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez — Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Nationale de Paris — Banque de l'Union Européenne — Baring Brothers & Co., Limited — Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank
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Crédit Commercial de France — Credito Italiano — Daiwa Europe N.V. — Den Danske Provinsbank A/S — Den norske Creditbank
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Deutsche Girozentrale-Deutsche Kommunalbank- — Dewaay et Associés International S.C.S.
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft — European Banking Company Limited — Fellesbanken A/S — First Boston (Europe) Limited
Robert Fleming & Co. Limited — Gefina International Limited — Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG-Vienna
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Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Limited — Hill Samuel & Co. Limited — Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino
Kansallis-Osake-Pankki — Kidder, Peabody International Limited — Kleinwort, Benson Limited — Kredietbank N.V.
Manufacturers Hanover Limited — Merrill Lynch International & Co. — Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited — Morgan Stanley International — The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Limited
Nomura Europe N.V. — Nordfinanz Bank Zurich — Nordic Bank Limited — Orion Bank Limited — Pictet International Limited (Bahamas)
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. — Postipankki — PKbanken — Rothschild Bank AG — N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
Salomon Brothers International Limited — Scandinavian Bank Limited — J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken — Societa Finanziaria Assicurativa-RAS Group — Société Bancaire Barclays (Overseas) Limited
Société Générale — Société Générale de Banque S.A. — Sparbankernas Bank AB — Strauss, Turnbull & Co. — Svenska Handelsbanken
UBS-DB Corp — Union Bank of Finland Ltd. — United International Bank Ltd. — Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken
J. Vontobel & Co. — Weisscredit Trade & Investment Bank — Wood Gundy Limited — Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

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NEW ISSUE 23rd September, 1976

Can. $50,000,000

The First Canadian Bank
Bank of Montreal

9% Debentures, Series E, due 1982
(Subordinated to deposits and other liabilities)

Issue Price 100%

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
Morgan Stanley International — A. E. Ames & Co. Limited

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Banca Commerciale Italiana — Banca del Gottardo
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro — Banca della Svizzera Italiana — Banco di Santo Spirito
The Bank of Bermuda Limited — Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft A.G.
Bankers Trust International Limited — Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur — Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque Nationale de Paris — Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank — Bayerische Vereinsbank — Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.
Brown Harriman & International Banks Ltd. — Burns Fry Limited
Citicorp International Bank Limited — Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Crédit Commercial de France — Crédit Industriel & Commercial
Crédit Lyonnais — Credit Suisse White Weld Limited
Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab — Den norske Creditbank
Deutsche Girozentrale-Deutsche Kommunalbank-
Dominion Securities Corporation Harris & Partners Limited — Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
First Boston (Europe) Limited — Robert Fleming & Co. Limited
Gefina International Limited — Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois — Hambros Bank Limited
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited — Kansallis-Osake-Pankki
Kjobenhavns Handelsbank — Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise — Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.
Lazard Brothers & Co. Limited — Lévesque, Beaubien Inc.
McLeod, Young, Weir & Company Limited — Merrill Lynch International & Co.
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited — Nesbitt, Thomson Limited
W. C. Pitfield & Company (London) Limited — PKbanken
Richardson Securities of Canada — Rothschild Bank AG
Salomon Brothers International Limited — J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated — Société Bancaire Barclays (Overseas) Limited
Société Générale de Banque S.A. — Svenska Handelsbanken
Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises-UBAF
J. Vontobel & Co. — S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Williams, Glyn & Co. — Wood Gundy Limited

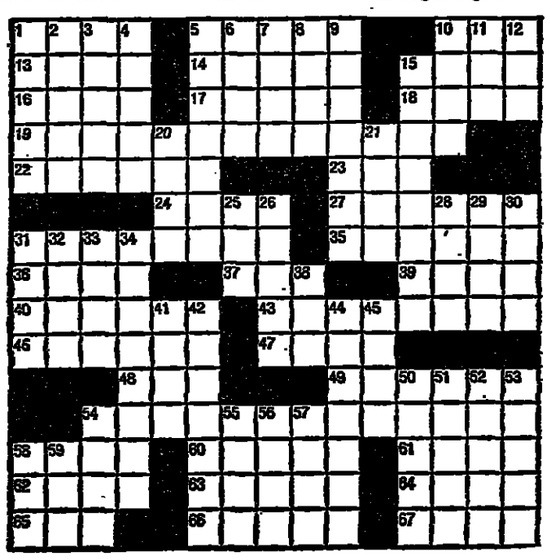
هكذا من الأصل

ACROSS

1 Shindig
5 Shows egotism
10 Marmara, for one
13 *Before:* Prefix
14 Ignited again
15 Witty comebacks
16 Swamp bird
17 Form of Helen
18 Resorts
19 Niña
22 Legal excuse
23 Law, in France
24 Fleming and others
27 Mischa and others
31 Aquatic bird
35 One of the G. & S. guard
36 Miss Damita
37 Frequently, to poets
39 Playmate for 19 Across
40 Awn
43 Comforting words
46 Choir voices
47 Time past
48 Scale notes
49 Decorates
54 Niña
58 Of a verse form
60 Pee Wee
61 *Geometric solid*
62 Arthritis aid
63 Share in
64 Arabian gulf
65 Travel in a way
66 Top-billed ones
67 Cartoonist Thomas

DOWN

1 Harbor vessel
2 Author Nin
3 Mixes
4 Greeting
5 Actor Walter
6 Cousins, etc.: Abbr.
7 Syrian city, to French
8 Lollobrizida
9 Livingston seeker
10 Ex-frosh
11 Greek letter
12 Nincompoop
15 Nina
20 Number on a sundial
21 Captive of Hercules
25 —— Dinh Diem
26 *Easy mark*
28 Idi of Uganda
29 Billionth: Prefix
30 November forecast
31 Excess weight
32 *Italian money*
33 Muhammad et al.
34 Nina
38 Even if, for short
41 Small duck
42 Gives confidence to
44 Pencil parts
45 N.L. players
50 Ancient Italian
51 TV-show girl
52 Dressed to the ——
53 Exhausted
54 Atlantic ——
55 Noun suffix
56 Greek letter
57 Employer
58 Clod
59 Legal degree



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	19	66	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	16	61	Rain
ANKARA	—	—	Unavailable
ATHENS	25	77	Overcast
BEIRUT	29	84	Clear
BELGRADE	24	75	Clear
BERLIN	20	68	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	18	64	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	17	63	Fog
BUDAPEST	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	22	72	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	13	55	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Rain
DUBLIN	14	57	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	14	57	Cloudy
FLORENCE	22	72	Clear
FRANKFURT	19	66	Clear
GENEVA	18	64	Clear
HELSINKI	8	46	Overcast
ISTANBUL	—	—	Unavailable
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Overcast
LISBON	19	66	Cloudy
LONDON	17	63	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	22	72	Clear
MADRID	15	59	Rain
MILAN	20	68	Clear
MONTREAL	6	43	Rain
MOSCOW	4	39	Overcast
MUNICH	22	72	Cloudy
NEW YORK	13	54	Clear
NICE	22	72	Clear
OSLO	3	46	Overcast
PARIS	21	70	Clear
PRAGUE	25	77	Clear
ROME	25	77	Clear
SOFIA	22	72	Clear
STOCKHOLM	11	52	Cloudy
TEHRAN	25	77	Partly cloudy
TEL AVIV	29	84	Clear
TUNIS	24	75	Clear
VIENNA	17	62	Clear
WARSAW	21	70	Rain
WASHINGTON	15	59	Clear
ZURICH	18	64	Clear

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

Mutual Funds

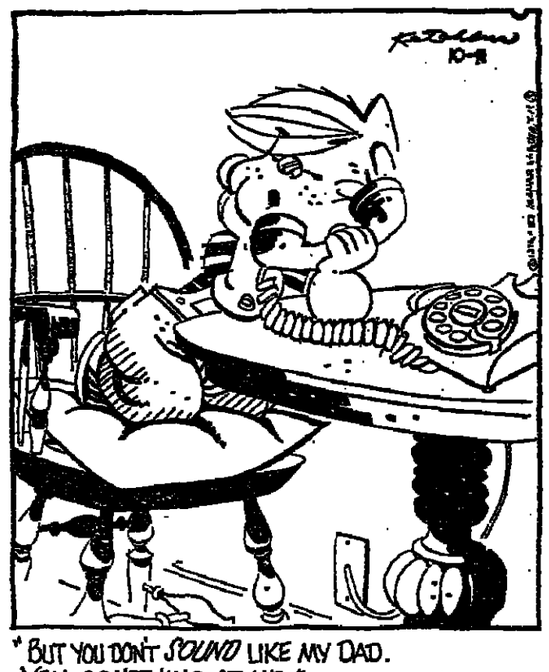
NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

Closing Prices on Oct. 8, 1976

	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	4.97	5.07
AcornFd		
Adm Grt	12.60	N.L.
Adm Inc	3.55	
Adm Ins	7.54	
Adv Inv	11.57	
Aetna F	7.75	8.47
Aetna St	12.84	14.03
Afuture F	9.20	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.37	
Allstate	9.41	10.12
Alpha	11.08	N.L.
Am Birth	9.19	10.04
Am Equity	5.05	5.53
American Funds:		
Am Bal	8.05	8.80
Amcp	5.03	5.50
A Mutl	9.78	10.69
Bond	15.12	16.52
Cap Fd	6.58	7.19
Grwth	4.22	4.72
Incom	15.99	17.48
ICA	14.25	15.57
N Pers	15.87	17.34
Was M	6.85	7.49
Amer General:		
Cap Bd	8.77	9.58
Cap Gr	4.26	4.66
Income	6.57	7.14
Ventr	10.00	10.93
Ed Grt	6.74	7.14
Fd Am	6.53	7.14
Prov	3.77	4.06
Am Grth	5.03	5.42
Am Insln	4.95	5.41
Am Invs	5.21	N.L.
AmN Gth	2.64	2.89
Anchor Group:		
Daily	1.00	N.L.
Grwth	7.09	7.64
Income	7.41	7.99
Reserv	10.12	10.91
Spectr	4.72	5.09
Fd Inv	7.28	7.85
Wash	10.58	11.41
Audax	7.57	8.27
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.93	5.36
Fnd B	7.70	8.37
Stock	6.15	6.72
BLC Gth	10.66	11.65
Baks Inc	9.78	N.L.
Baks Inv	10.16	N.L.
Beacn Hil	8.50	N.L.
Beacn In	9.53	N.L.
Berger Group:		
100 Fd	6.95	N.L.
101 Fd	8.65	N.L.
Berk Cap	7.97	8.71
Bondstk	4.31	5.26
Boscf Fdg	9.36	10.23
Brwn Fd	3.32	3.42
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	13.85	14.26
Candn	8.49	9.28
Divid	3.12	3.41
Month	14.73	16.10
NatW S	9.84	10.75
NY Vn	10.62	11.61
CG Fund	10.04	10.85
CG Incm	8.53	9.22
Cap Pres	1.00	Nt.
Centy Sh	10.98	11.84
Chall Inv	9.50	10.39
Chart Fd	12.05	13.17
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	6.59	7.20
Frnl C	3.59	3.91
Shrhd	7.37	8.05
Spect	5.58	5.88
Cheapsd	11.41	NL
Chemlcl	8.07	8.82
CNAMgemt Fds:		
Liby Fd	4.36	4.77
Man Fd	2.76	3.02
Schust	6.92	7.56
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	8.93	9.76
Fund	9.75	8.66
Grwt	4.95	55.41
Incom	8.69	9.50
Colu Gth	4.333	NL
Cwlth AB	.99	1.07
Cwlth C	1.47	1.59
Comp Ca	4.15	
Comp Bd	8.73	9.39
Comp Fd	7.71	8.29
Concord	11.61	NL
Cons Inv	10.37	10.87
Constel G	5.91	NL
Cont Mut	6.61	NL
Cfry Cap	11.73	12.68
Davge Fd	6.91	NL
deVegh	31.74	NL
Delaware Group:		
Decat	11.50	12.57
Delaw	10.82	11.83
Delch	9.34	9.68
Delta	4.55	4.97
Dir Cap	3.94	4.31
Dodge C	15.76	NL
Drex Bur	9.75	NL
Dreytus Grp:		
Dreyf	11.86	12.96
Equit	4.84	NL
Levge	14.78	16.15
Liq As	10.03	NL
Spl Inc	7.09	NL
Third C	11.83	12.93
Eagle Gr	8.88	9.70
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	8.49	9.15
Fours	8.06	NL
Grwth	8.70	9.38
Incom	5.92	6.38
Specl	5.43	5.85
Stock	9.27	9.99
EDIE Sp	15.79	NL
Egret F	10.89	11.84
Elfun Tr	14.75	
Fairfld	9.44	10.26
Farm Bu	8.53	NL
Federated Funds:		
Am Ldr	9.09	9.14
Emplr	18.85	
Four E	17.48	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.72	9.53
Capit	9.02	9.86
Contld	12.09	NL
Daily I	1.00	NL
Dstny	8.15	
Eq Inc	14.15	NL
Magel	20.22	
Fidel	15.77	17.23
Purltn	10.33	11.29
Salem	4.54	4.96
Thrift	11.15	NL
Trend	21.30	23.28
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.33	NL
Indust	4.19	NL
Incom	7.37	NL
Fst Investors:		
Disco	5.13	5.61
Grwth	6.81	7.44
Incom	8.85	9.67
Stock	8.23	8.99
FshMkt A	9.00	NL
Forty Fr	13.85	NL
Fnd Gth	3.94	4.31
Founders Group:		
Grwth	4.63	5.06
Incom	11.78	12.87
Mutal	9.01	9.85
Specl	7.99	8.73
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	6.69	7.21
Grwth	5.88	6.34
Utils	4.50	4.85
Incom	1.71	1.84
US Gov	9.63	10.38
Capit	2.09	2.25
Equit	3.18	3.43
Frkln Life	9.28	10.14
FdF Dep	8.30	NL
Fundpk	7.76	7.88
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	8.68	9.49
Impac	7.49	8.19
Ind Tr	10.95	11.97
Pilot	8.09	8.84
GES&S	27.39	
Gen Sec	8.79	NL
Grth Ind	17.95	NL
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.34	4.74
Grwth	6.61	7.23
Incom	8.74	9.55
Hart Gth	10.33	NL
Hart Lev	7.18	NL
Harvest	10.83	NL
Heritge	1.21	
Holdg Tr	1.00	NL
Hor Man	15.12	16.35
ISI Groups:		
Grwth	4.20	4.59
Incom	3.42	3.74
Trst sh	10.22	11.17
Trst un	2.76	
ImpCap	8.15	8.91
Imp Gth	7.02	7.67
Inc Bost	6.05	
Industry	2.75	
INTGN	8.14	8.80
Int Invst	6.85	7.49
Inv Guid	8.91	NL
Inv Indic	1.58	NL
Inv Bos	10.63	11.46
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	8.17	8.93
Capit S	5.35	5.85
Investors Groups:		
IDS Bd	5.87	6.08
IDS Grt	5.19	
IDS ndl	4.71	5.12
Mutl	9.08	9.87
Prog	3.10	3.37
Stock	18.99	20.64
Seecl	91.41	10.12
Var Py	6.62	7.19
Inv Resh	5.05	5.52
Istel	20.86	21.51
Ivy	6.43	NL
JP Grth	10.32	11.43
Janus F	16.92	NL
John Hancock:		
Balan	8.96	9.74
Bond	19.33	21.03
Grwth	6.16	6.70
Johnstn	20.47	NL
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	.27	4.12
Cus B1	17.77	18.56
Cus B2	19.15	20.63
Cus B4	8.23	9.00
Cus K1	7.50	8.19
Cus K2	5.13	5.61
Cus S1	18.85	20.60
Cus S2	9.12	9.97
Cus S3	7.01	7.66
Cus S4	3.7	3.79
Polar	3.16	3.45
Land Gth	6.59	7.20
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	15.31	16.75
Lex Gr	7.57	8.27
Lex In	10.51	11.49
Lex R	14.89	16.27
Life Ins	6.57	7.18
Lincoln Natl:		
Linc Ca	5.92	6.47
Sel Am	7.00	NL
Sel Spl	13.14	NL
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	10.32	NL
Mut	13.34	NL
Lord Abbett:		
Affilfd	8.08	8.71
Bnd db	11.08	12.11
Incom	3.44	3.72
Lutheran Bro:		
Fund	10.68	11.67
Incom	9.08	9.92
US Gov	9.96	10.89
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	7.77	8.49
Indep	7.31	7.99
Mass	10.63	11.62
Mass Financl:		
MIT	10.82	11.67
MIG	9.38	10.11
MID	unavail	
MFD	unavail	
MCD	12.04	12.98
MFB	unavail	
Mathers	11.80	NL
ML Cap	14.03	15.03
ML Rdy	1.00	NL
Mid AM	5.04	5.51
Mon Mkt	1.00	NL
MONY F	9.75	10.66
MSB Fd	14.53	NL
Mut Ben	9.29	10.15
MIF Fd	8.80	9.51
MIF Gth	3.88	4.19
Mutualof Omaha:		
Amer	11.53	11.71
Grwth	4.26	4.63
Incom	9.15	9.92
Mut Shrs	22.18	NL
NEA Mut	8.50	NL
Natl Ind	10.50	NL
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	9.24	9.96
Bond	4.50	4.85
Divid	3.86	4.16
Grwth	5.67	6.11
Pf Stk	7.00	7.55
Incom	5.16	5.56
Stock	7.90	8.52
NELife Fund:		
Equit	16.42	17.85
Grwth	8.65	9.40
Incom	14.02	15.24
Side	13.77	14.97
Neuberger Berm:		
Energy	13.54	NL
Guard	28.26	NL
Partnr	8.54	NL
Neuw Fd	8.48	NL
New Wld	11.08	NL
Newton	11.24	NL
Newt Inv	10.20	NL
Nichls F	12.64	NL
Noreast	14.63	NL
Omega	9.09	9.21
One Wm	14.54	NL
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	6.35	6.94
Incom	8.31	9.08
Opp Mo	1.00	NL
AIM	9.01	9.85
Time	6.81	7.44
OTC Sec	11.52	12.32
Param M	7.95	8.69
Peal Rvr	5.27	6.42
Penn Sq	8.03	NL
Penn Mu	3.15	NL
Phila	7.13	7.79
Phoe Cap	8.05	8.80
Phoen Fd	unavail	
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pil Fs	12.81	13.48
Pilg Fd	7.39	7.80
Mag C	3.36	NL
Mag In	8.93	9.40
Pine St	10.89	NL
Pioneer Fund:		
Fund	13.44	14.69
II	13.64	14.91
Plan Inv	11.31	12.29
Pilgrth	11.04	12.07
Pilfnd	7.24	7.91
Price Funds:		
Grwth	11.05	NL
Incom	9.92	NL
N Era	10.89	NL
N Horiz	6.89	NL
Pro Fund	5.48	NL
Prov Gth	7.78	8.50
Pru SIP	9.87	10.79
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	11.27	12.32
Equit	9.73	10.62
Georg	13.31	14.55
Grwth	10.50	11.48
Incom	7.98	8.72
Invest	7.91	8.64
Vista	10.01	10.94
Voyag	11.08	12.11
Rainbw	1.63	NL
Reserve	1.00	NL
Revere	4.93	5.39
Safec Eqt	8.99	9.83
Safec Gth	7.76	8.48
Scudder Funds:		
Intl Fd	12.68	NL
Specl	22.79	NL
Balan	14.58	NL
Com St	9.36	NL
Man R	10.04	NL
Sel Levr	4.49	
Security Funds:		
Equity	3.76	4.11
Invest	6.99	7.64
Ultra	9.23	10.09
Sentinel Group:		
Apex	3.75	4.10
Balan	7.76	8.49
Com S	12.15	13.28
Sentr Gth	8.54	9.28
Sentry F	12.13	13.18
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	5.25	5.74
Entrp	5.32	5.81
Flet Fd	4.76	5.20
Harbr	8.33	9.10
Legal	6.49	7.09
Pace	9.01	9.85
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	16.78	17.48
Incom	18.14	18.90
Invest	9.59	10.41
SierraG	8.34	NL
Sherm D	14.69	NL
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	7.94	8.68
Invest	10.52	11.50
Trust	8.35	9.13
Vent	9.18	10.03
Sls-Kemper:		
Kem I	10.94	11.64
MonM	1.00	NL
Munlb	10.17	10.68
Sup G	6.96	7.61
Sup In	9.37	10.24
Sup S	9.45	10.33
Tech	7.24	7.91
SB Eqty	9.45	NL
SB I&Gr	12.03	NL
SoGen In	10.76	11.27
Sw Invs	7.47	8.08
Swin Gt	4.59	4.96
Sower In	11.88	12.98
Spectra F	4.58	NL
State BondGr:		
Com F	4.39	4.80
Div Fd	4.95	5.41
Prog Fd	3.75	4.10
Stfnm Gt	5.58	NL
SFrm Ba	9.06	NL
State St	42.75	43.25
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.34	NL
Asso F	1.07	NL
Invest	1.29	NL
Ocean	6.03	NL
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	18.04	NL
Cap O	8.31	NL
Stock	12.65	NL
Survey F	8.78	9.60
Temp Gt	10.64	11.63
Temp Inv	1.00	NL
Trns Cap	7.60	8.26
Trns Invs	9.36	10.17
Trav Eq	9.95	10.87
Tudr Rd	12.89	NL
TwnC Gt	3.73	NL
TwnC Inc	5.06	NL
USAA Gt	8.21	NL
US GovSe	9.81	9.96
Unit Mut	8.20	NL
Unifund	8.54	9.33
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	12.14	13.09
Nat Inv	6.60	7.12
U Cap	10.33	11.14
Union	12.90	13.91
United Funds:		
Accm	6.44	7.04
Bond	7.34	8.02
Con Gr	9.13	9.98
Con Inc	9.27	10.13
Incom	10.73	11.73
Scien	5.93	6.48
Vang	5.08	5.55
Unit Svcs	1.38	NL
Value Line Fd:		
Val LI	6.27	6.43
Incom	4.86	4.98
Lev Grt	7.67	7.87
Spl Sit	3.52	3.61
Vance Sanders:		
Incom	13.52	14.78
Invest	7.15	7.81
Comm	6.07	6.63
Specl	6.81	7.44
Vand Gth	3.94	NL
Vand Inc	2.59	NL
Vanguard Group:		
Explr	16.94	18.51
FIndx		
Ivest	14.12	14.97
Morg	7.78	8.50
Trust	11.32	12.37
Wellsl	9.38	10.25
Wellin	11.79	12.89
Windr	10.05	10.98
Varin P	9.56	10.45
Wallst G	3.41	3.71
Wein Eq	6.11	6.68
Westf Grt	9.79	NL
Wisc Inc	7.26	7.89
N.L. — No load (sales charge)	5.34	5.84



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE — *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD AND BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GUFED

TORIB

SHRAIG

LISHEC



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: BOWER AHEAD ENTICE JOSTLE

Answers: *What a case of arson might be*—HOT NEWS

BOOKS

THE TAKEOVER

By Muriel Spark. Viking. 266 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"MEMENTO mori," Muriel Spark's best book, was achieved with the most modest means: a group of elderly people in fairly straitened circumstances. "The Takeover" reaches out wildly toward anything and everything. The plot is so slovenly and improbable that even the barest summary would flatter it. It is enough to say that "The Takeover" has to do with a group of rich people whose money appears to be running amok as a result of an economic revolution, which Miss Spark postulates with no more justification than any of her other inventions.

For good British novelists, the very rich were a cornucopia of tragicomedy. Money once enabled the wealthy to purchase their dreams, to live in a custom-built surrealism. It insulated them from social criticism and gave them a garden in which to cultivate their hysteria. These people were at once the parody and the apogee of their culture: their every gesture was symbolic in a sense.

The rich in "The Takeover," however, inhabit a ghetto of severely limited gestures. Adultery, gossip, sunbathing and travel seem to be their only activities. They have less range of expression than an enterprising dog or rat. What's more, they have lost their prose styles, that peculiarity of diction which originated, perhaps, in their need to speak freely yet privately in front of the servants. To the English upper classes, language was a luxury which set them apart from ordinary people. It was something they studied and learned, like riding or dancing. Their sense of language was made more colorful by the fact that it was rarely coerced by necessity or circumstance. As Meyer Schapiro wrote, the life of a leisure-class person involves a daily series of decisions and distinctions which might be called aesthetic in their thrust.

While we are told that she is "special," and there's a good deal of talk about her palladian houses, her old masters, her Louis XIV chairs and her jewelry, Maggie, the heroine of "The Takeover," is one of those rich people who buy things and people by the pound or by the yard. More space is wasted on her than on anyone else, yet she does not cast ow. Her qualities, such a are, cannot be pieced into anything resembling sonality. To give an exam is described as generous ing and scatterbrained are asked to believe that to arrange the murder of friend and successfully the kidnapping of an tional financier.

Hubert, her intended a shir on homosexuality, has had every opportu develop them, he has n whatsoever; petulance is stock in trade. That and fixe that he is descend the Greek goddess Diana, he has no charisma he the leader of a charisma based on his alleged and, in what is appare tended to be the high "The Takeover." Hubert over one of the most pai in print. In describing chanalia, Miss Spark scruple to use the word while"—as in "meanwhi at the ranch"—to desc various facets of the aff

Her prose style, which been particularly distin seems to have suffered like a stroke. This is no fair sample: "She, meanw on her back across him, likewise at the branches from was hanging. reason, the twisted and skeleton of Walter's gai "meanwhile" has alrea noted; "likewise" and "w was hanging" are Englis ed into awkwardness; reason" is included for n and guitars, no matter w condition, have no skele

A tender-minded read protest that such lines tended as parody, but th evidence that they are Miss Spark indulges in you can hear it for miles. Here is an American Jew who preaches a garbling and ecology: "Cuthbert w motionizes while verbali pending upon the emoti of the topic and its re the scope and limitations in the process of verba

It will probably be cl some quarters that "Th over" is a delightful fan this is just as unwarrant assumption that fanta inherently delightful.

"The Takeover" flour that limbo between fant reality to which so m diocre novels flee these d is reminded of a pr essay, written some ye in which Philip Roth s that it may be impos modern novelists to com the extravagant drama life. But we will never k we, if they give up w fight.

Anatole Broyard is a viewer for The New Yor

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

A	R	T			M	A	R	N	E		S	T	S
R	A	B	A		T	A	K	E	O	N		L	O	A
F	I	E	L	D	S	Q	U	E	S	T	I	O	N	S
		L	E	B	E	A	U			R	N	W	Y	S
			E	B	R	I	O		A	E	S			
S	T	A	R	T	S		F	A	N	S	O	U	T	
H	U	R	T			F	R	I	O		K	I	M	
I	T	S	A	N	E	W	B	A	L	L	G	A	M	E
A	T	O		O	R	I	A			O	S	E	S	
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F	L	A	M	E			A	R	A	B	I	A		
O	U	T	O	F	O	N	E	S	L	E	A	G	U	E
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T	A	M		L	I	R	R	A			R	I	T	E

CHESS — By Robert

The sixth annual Louis D. Statham masters-plus tournament in Lone Pine, Calif., kicked off with a field of 56 players, including 11 grandmasters and 10 international masters, with the balance made up of those who hold a United States Chess Federation rating of 2,300 or more, or 2,250 for players under the age of 21.

Mr. Statham believes that the way to get top-notch play on his doorstep is to offer a prize fund of $22,700 featuring a first prize of $8,000, and this turnout proves him right. His tournament this year is a seven-round Swiss system event, surely one of the strongest of this type ever held.

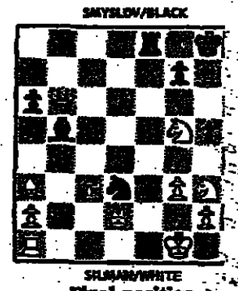
The pretourney favorites for first prize are two former world champions, Tigran Petrosian and Vasily Smyslov of the Soviet Union, and the United States champion, Walter Browne. Nonetheless, Swiss events are notorious for producing dark-horse winners—Bobby Fischer once compared them to horse races—so, it may be best to expect the unexpected.

A Book, Not a Bible

The first-round game between Jeremy Silman, a California master, and Smyslov reveals once again that books such as "The Encyclopedia of Chess Openings," no matter how well written, must properly serve as background material rather than as the answer to all questions. Silman followed one of its recommendations, but an early improvement by Smyslov threw the initiative to black.

Smyslov's 7 . . . N-QB3, instead of the *indifferent* 7 . . . N-K2, put immediate pressure on the white center, and, after 8 N-N3, Smyslov could advance his QP with impunity, threatening 9 . . . P-Q5. Thus, the white pieces had to scatter, the QB ending up in an awkward position after 11 B-R3.

SMYSLOV/BLACK



SILMAN/WHITE

Final position

Smyslov had no w about his isolated QP. A his 15 . . . N-B5, the st knight outpost pretty u had to be eliminated by . . . BxN, PxB, improving black pawn structure yielding black the two b ops.

Silman tried to ob whatever active play he'd by getting his queen into thick of the fight with Q-Q6, but Smyslov's 23 N-Q4 prohibited 24 N because of 24 . . . B-thus virtually forcing the treat 24 Q-N3.

Smyslov cleared a with 26 . . . P-QN5; 27 NxP to get his knight in and Silman could not pre that inroad by 28 BxN, 29 N/3-B5 without al ing 29 . . . B-KB1; 30 Q-N3 with strong pressur 31 . . . B-B4. Yet that was preferable to standing by watching Smyslov get u . . . N-Q6.

Smyslov's 30 . . . Q-B was, of course, devastatin Silman would have lo piece on 31 K-R1, N-B 32 K-N1, N-K5ch; 33 Q QxQch; 34 NxQ, NxN.

When Smyslov ripped a new diagonal against white king by 31 . . . P the battle was over. S slov's 32 . . . B-N4! threate the annihilating 33 . . . B5ch, and, Silman, bereft a defense, was forced to sign.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

White Silman	Black Smyslov	White Silman	Black Smyslov	White Silman	Bl Sm
1 P-K4	P-QB4	12 Q-O	O-O	23 N/B4-K2	N-Q
2 N-KB3	P-K3	13 N-K2	Q-B2	24 Q-N3	P-R
3 P-Q4	PxP	14 P-QB3	N-K4	25 Q-B2	P-N
4 NxP	P-QR3	15 N/3-Q4	N-B5	26 N-N3	P-Q
5 B-Q3	P-KN3	16 BxN	PxB	27 PxP	N
6 N-QB3	B-N2	17 Q-R4	B-Q2	28 RxRch	Rx
7 B-K3	N-QB3	18 Q-N4	KR-K1	29 N/4-B5	N-Q
8 N-N3	P-Q4	19 Q-Q6	K-N2	30 Q-Q2	Q-N
9 PxP	PxP	20 KR-K1	N-Q4	31 KxB1	P-B
10 B-QB5	P-N3	21 N-B4	N-B3	32 PxP	B-N
11 B-R3	KN-K2	22 P-B3	P-KN4	33 resigns	

rrors Give Reds 2-0 Lead; Yankees Take Opener

ur-Run Sixth, Bobble y Allen Defeat Phillies

ILADELPHIA, Oct. 10 (Reu-.—The Cincinnati Reds, held ss for five innings, rallied for runs in the sixth inning and on to defeat the Philadel-Phillies, 6-2, to take a 2-0 in their best-of-five National ue pennant playoff series today.

rst-baseman Dick Allen's crit-bases-loaded two-run error Tony Perez' liner in Cincin-'s sixth inning was the crucial .

he Reds, defending world mpions and easy winners this of the Western Division title, wrap up the series Tuesday Cincinnati. They will send t-hander Gary Nolan against Eastern Division champions' llies left-hander Jim Kaat.

m Lonborg, an 18-game win-and two-time victor over Cin-nati during the regular season, working on a no-hitter and lead before the sixth, which started with only his second lk of the game, on a full-nt pitch to Dave Concepcion. n Driessen batted for winning kie pitcher Pat Zachry and a grounder to second base-n Dave Cash. But Concepcion s running on the pitch and tead of being wiped out by a able play or force, he was safe second and in scoring position.

Up came Pete Rose, who had apped out three extra-base hits n Cincinnati's 6-3 opening game ictory last night. Rose wrecked onborg's no-hitter and shutout 'd with a ground single to right, utting the Phillies' lead to 2-1.

Ken Griffey followed with a line ve single past Lonborg into ter field. Rose roared into 'd easily and when center der Garry Maddox tried in n to throw out the Reds' tler, Griffey cruised into sec-i base.

That was all for Lonborg. In ne Gene Garber, who had been hard by the Reds during the ular season. He intentionally lked Joe Morgan, filling the ses, before Tony Perez rifled a ot toward first base. Allen, ying in, back-handed the hard-ball, a tough chance, but it nced off his glove into short ht field and two runs scored put the Reds in front, 3-2. orge Foster drove in the fourth n of the inning with an in-eld out.

The Reds added two runs in e seventh on a walk, singles by se and Griffey and Perez' sacri-e fly.

Zachry, a 24-year sinkerball teher, yielded the Phillies' first in on singles by Allen, Jay ohnstone and Boone in the cond inning. The Phillies' cond run came on a towering omer by Greg Luzinski into the per left-field deck in the fifth ning.

Manager Danny Ozark said im-ediately after the game he ought the Phillies could rally in ncinnati but conceded "we're a bad way . . . but we've been tough spots before."

The Phillies were put in a dif-cult position yesterday by Cin-nnati's Don Gullet, who hum-led the Phillies' mighty bats, blindg them to two hits for eight nings with his fastballs, and ung a mighty bat himself. He ove in three runs with a single d a double in a 6-3 Cincinnati ctory in the first game of the yoffs.

Gullett, after a first inning in ich he walked the bases full, aught one of the major league's feared fastballs under con-and retired the last 17 Phil-e faced.

the time a muscle in Gul-igh tightened in the chill, and the Phillies scored h-inning runs off his re-awly Eastwick, it was far tle and much too late for billies to make up for their long transgressions.

world champion Reds car-nt their threat to pummel iphia with speed and pow-manager Sparky Anderson to keep pressuring them. shoving it down their s."

Phillies had a throat full e time the Reds had stolen ases and ripped 10 hits, in-g five doubles, two triples home run by George Foster. e Phillies, supposedly the ond-best defensive team in the were simply awful—misjudg-flies, overrunning Red hits. id-pitching, bobbling ground-ers, waving passively at run-scoring hits and offering little-league resistance to the Reds.

Ollie Brown, who made two of the worst miscues, said, "Horse feathers and chicken plucking. Get that printed in your papers."

Brown completely misjudged Rose's liner to start the third. He cruised for Rose's sailing smash, then cruised right past it. Rose had a standup triple. Perez's deep line out to right tied the game, 1-1.

Foster's homer with one out in the sixth not only broke the tie, it seemed to unstring the Phillies' will.



Associated Press.

Catfish Hunter gives arm whirlpool bath after victory.

Hunter Five-Hits Royals As Brett Miscues Hurt

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 10 (NYT).—After wandering helplessly in baseball's wilderness for 11 years, the New York Yankees returned to once familiar territory yesterday and did the same thing they generally did when they were there before—they won.

The Yankees, who have won 29 pennants and 20 World Series, coasted to an easy 4-1 victory over the Kansas City Royals and took the lead in the American League pennant playoff.

The victory was the 100th in the team's glorious postseason history and it was made possible primarily by Catfish Hunter, who limited the Royals to five hits as he put behind him any thoughts of the sore arm that had plagued him for about two months late this season.

Two throwing errors by George Brett, Kansas City's erratic-armed third baseman, led to two runs in the first inning against Larry Gura, and Roy White's double knocked in two more in the ninth.

The Royals, meanwhile, once again had difficulty scoring and suffered an even more traumatic blow when Amos Otis, one of their chief offensive threats, suffered a badly sprained left ankle in the first inning. Otis was forced to leave the game and isn't expected to play again in this best-of-five series.

"I'm no doctor, but his ankle swelled up pretty good and I doubt that he'll play again," said Whitey Herzog, the frustrated Kansas City manager who has seen his Western Division champions score only 19 runs in their last 12 games, only two of which they have won.

Ed Figueroa will be the Yankee pitcher tonight against Dennis Leonard and he is as capable of foiling the Royals as Hunter did in the first game yesterday.

Hunter, who has started more American League playoff games than any other pitcher, had been suffering with a sore muscle in the back of his right shoulder from after the all-star break until he took a cortisone shot halfway through last month. But there was no pain and no problem whatever yesterday.

"He could've thrown the ball into a teacup the way he was spotting the ball," said Bob Lemon, the Yanks' pitching coach.

"That's the best fastball I've seen Cat have in a long time," said Thurman Munson, the catcher. His fastball was super. How long has it been since you saw people have bad swings like that against him?"

For his part, Hunter, 17-15 during the regular season, was pleased with the way he was able to move his fastball around—up and down, in and out.

The right-hander, 30, retired the first 10 Royals, then allowed only one run on Al Cowens's leadoff triple in the eighth inning and Tom Poquette's ground out.

"That was one of the only mistakes he made all day," Munson said of Cowens's triple. "It was supposed to be a fastball low and away and he threw it high and away."

What little offense the Royals did generate Munson helped quash by throwing out two runners at second base.

Brett, the American league's batting king, singled in the fourth for the first Royal hit (and one of three for him) but was out at second when Hal McRae swung and missed on a hit-and-run. Then in the eighth, after Fred Patek singled with two out, the little shortstop tried to steal second. But Billy Martin, the Yankees' manager, signaled for a pitchout on the first pitch to Jamie Quirk, a pinch-hitter, and Patek was out when Fred Stanley neatly scooped up Munson's bounce throw.

Brett in the Yankees' first, played like a harried little leaguer when he threw two balls over the head of big first-baseman John Mayberry. Mickey Rivers opened the inning by grounding to third and Brett made a nice backhanded stop and appeared to be conceding the base to the fleet Yankee center fielder. However, he suddenly uncorked a throw which sailed past Mayberry, enabling Rivers to reach second. Gura then walked White on four pitches and Thurman Munson promptly loaded the bases by singling sharply to center.

Gura, who had been having a running feud with Yankees manager Billy Martin all week, reached back and struck out designated-hitter Lou Piniella and appeared to be out of the inning when Chris Chambliss hit what appeared to be a double play ball to Brett's right. The Royals' third baseman backhanded the ball and stepped on third for a force out but his throw to first again sailed over Mayberry's head and two runs scored.



Associated Press.

MISLAID PLANS—Ken Griffey bunts into foul territory trying to sacrifice Pete Rose, who's on second, in first inning and goes on to strike out against the Phillies.

Lions' Passes Succeed in Upsetting Pats

PONTIAC, Mich., Oct. 10 (UPI).—The New England Patriots, upset victors three straight weeks, felt what it was like to be the victims today on a day of National Football League upsets.

Quarterback Greg Landry completed 15 of 18 passes, three for touchdowns, to lead the Detroit Lions' revitilized offense to a 30-10 upset of the Patriots.

The Detroit defense stopped the National Football League's new glamour quarterback, Steve Grogan, intercepting five of his passes.

Levi Johnson returned a fourth-quarter interception 76 yards to the Patriots' 22 and Landry hit rookie tight-end David Hill with a three-yard touchdown pass to give the Lions a 27-10 lead. Errol Mann kicked a 36-yard field goal to conclude the Lions' scoring.

Hill's other touchdown reception was a 21-yard pass from Landry with one second left in the first quarter. Landry also hit tight-end Charlie Sanders with a five-yard scoring pass to build a 20-3 half-time lead.

Cowboys 24, Giants 14

At East Rutherford, N.J., Roger Staubach's precision passing produced 17 first-half points and the Dallas defense did the rest, spoiling the debut of the New York Giants in their new stadium, 24-14.

Staubach hit seven-of-eight first-half passes for 92 yards, including a 40-yard touchdown strike to Drew Pearson in the opening moments of the second period. Staubach, the NFL's leading passer, hit 14-of-16 passes in the game for 180 yards as the Cowboys remained the NFL's only unbeaten and untied team.

Dallas scored on its first possession after driving 65 yards, with Robert Newhouse finally plowing in from eight yards out. Efren Herrera added a 24-yard field goal with 18 seconds left in the half to give Dallas a 17-0 lead.

Chiefs 33, Redskins 30

At Washington, Mike Livingston threw 37 yards to Larry Brunson for the game-winning touchdown on a razzle-dazzle triple reverse with 1:04 left to give previously winless Kansas City a 33-30 victory over the Redskins.

Less than two minutes after the Redskins had gone ahead on a five-yard touchdown sprint by John Riggins, the Chiefs worked the ball to the 36 where Livingston handed off to Woody Green, who gave the ball to Henry Marshall for a lateral back to Livingston. Livingston then passed to Brunson for the score.

The Redskins had wiped out a 15-point deficit going into the final quarter on two touchdown passes by Joe Theismann and Riggins's go-ahead score with 2:50 left.

Bengals 21, Bucs 0

At Cincinnati, Tommy Casanova returned a fumble 25 yards for a touchdown and Ken Anderson hit 10 of 15 passes for 98 yards and a touchdown to lead the Bengals to a 21-0 victory over winless Tampa Bay. Fullback Bobbie Clark scored another touchdown on a three-yard run as the Bengals improved their record to 4-1.

Tampa Bay, which has failed to score a touchdown in four of its first five games, is now 0-5.

Casanova scooped up a fumble by ex-Bengal Charlie Davis on the Tampa Bay 25 and raced down the sideline for Cincinnati's final touchdown with 2:15 left in the third quarter. Casanova's touchdown was the only score the Bengals could manage in the final three quarters after jumping to a quick 14-0 lead in the first period.

Anderson capped a 60-yard drive in 12 plays by tossing a 10-yard TD pass to tight end Bob Trumpy with 5:53 left in the first period.

Jets 17, Bills 14

At New York, Pat Leahy kicked a 32-yard field goal with only 48 seconds remaining to lift the Jets to a 17-14 upset of Buffalo and provide rookie coach Lou Holtz with his first victory. Leahy's winning field goal was set up by a 35-yard run by rookie Lou Giammona and a key defensive holding penalty against Bills' rookie Ken Jones after Buffalo had dropped Jets' quarterback Richard Todd for a 12-yard loss on third down.

Buffalo had tied the score with four minutes remaining when rookie Keith Moody, whose fumble of the opening kickoff set up the Jets' first score, returned a punt 67 yards for a touchdown. George Jakaweuko added the tying extra point.

The Jets took a 14-0 lead in the first half as Joe Namath threw his first scoring pass of the season and Ed Marinaro, who rushed for a career-high 199 yards, plunged one yard for a touchdown.

Oilers 17, Broncos 3

At Houston, the Oilers defense shut off Denver's high-scoring offense and Fred Willis's 14-yard touchdown run carried Houston to a 17-3 victory. Houston, 4-1, maintained its share of the American Conference Central Division lead with Cincinnati. The loss was Denver's second in five games and dropped the Broncos from the lead in the AFC West Division.

The Broncos scored their only points late in the first quarter when Jim Turner kicked a 31-yard field goal. Bronco quarterback Steve Ramsey, sacked six times for 30 yards in losses, completed only five of 19 throws for 88 yards.

Houston's offense showed only a little more life, but added a clinching touchdown with 2:35 remaining on Ronnie Coleman's 10-yard run after a Zeke Moore interception.

Vikings 28, Bears 19

At Bloomington, Minn., Chuck Foreman ran for two touchdowns and Fred Cox kicked two field goals while the Vikings thwarted a second-half comeback by Chicago to take a 20-19 National Conference Central Division victory. The triumph gave Minnesota, 4-0-1, a 1 1/2-game lead over Chicago, 3-2.

The Bears had a chance to win the game late in the fourth quarter after safety Doug Plank recovered an Ahmad Rashad fumble, but Bob Thomas's 52-yard field-goal attempt was just wide to the left.

Chicago's Walter Payton was the game's top rusher with 141 yards in 19 carries, while Foreman was Minnesota's best ground gainer with 63 yards. Roland Harper added 93 yards in 16 rushes for the Bears.

The Vikings took a 17-0 halftime lead, but the Bears bounced back to make it 17-13 on two third-quarter scoring runs by Payton.

Packers 27, Seahawks 20

At Milwaukee, the Packers, trailing 20-7 in the third quarter, rallied behind the passing of Lynn Dickey to defeat Seattle, 27-20. Dickey threw a 66-yard scoring pass to Steve Odom late in the third quarter, then led the Packers to their winning score midway through the fourth quarter. Dickey completed four passes on the 71-yard drive, which ended with Barry Smith's six-yard scoring run.

Chester Marcol's extra point gave Green Bay the lead, 21-20.

A short time later, the Packers' Willard Harrell added to the lead with a six-yard touchdown run.

Cardinals 37, Eagles 14

At St. Louis, Mel Gray grabbed a 49-yard scoring pass from Jim Hart and the Cardinals scored touchdowns after four Philadelphia turnovers to beat the Eagles, 33-14, in a bruising, penalty-filled battle. Hart finished with 12 completions in 16 attempts for 175 yards as Gray caught six passes for 108 yards.

Philadelphia starting quarterback Mike Boryla left the game early in the second quarter with a concussion and his replacement, John Walton, hit only 10 of 20 attempts for 104 yards with two interceptions.

Philadelphia was penalized 90 yards in the game and the Cardinals were assessed 139 yards for infractions.

St. Louis starting defensive end Ron Yankowski fractured a right forearm, Eagles running back Dave Hampton was carried off on a stretcher with a neck injury and Philadelphia also lost Randy Logan with bruised ribs and Pete Lazetich with a shoulder injury.

Colts 28, Dolphins 14

At Baltimore, the Colts, getting pinpoint passing from Bert Jones and good defense when it counted, moved into first place in the AFC Eastern Division with a 28-14 victory over Miami. Jones passed for one touchdown and ran for another as the Colts boosted their record to 4-1, a game ahead of New England. He completed 11 of 14 passes for 177 yards, including 10 completions in a row.

Don McCauley scored twice on one-yard plunges.

The Colts moved into a 28-7 lead early in the second half and held off a Miami rush led by 42-year-old Earl Morrall, who took over at quarterback late in the first half when Bob Griese complained of dizziness.

The Dolphins penetrated Colts territory three times in the final period, but failed to score.

Raiders 27, Chargers 17

At San Diego, quarterback Ken Stabler hurdled Oakland to a 27-17 conquest of the Chargers, moving the Raiders to the top of the Western Division of the American Football Conference with a 4-1 record.

Consistently hitting receivers Cliff Branch, Dave Casper and Fred Biletnikoff, Stabler completed 20 of 26 passes for 239 yards and three touchdowns and had only one intercepted.

Saints 30, Falcons 0

At New Orleans, linebacker Jim Merlo returned an interception 83 yards for a touchdown and quarterback Bobby Scott accounted for two others to lead the Saints to a 30-0 victory Sunday over mistake-prone Atlanta. The margin of victory was the largest in Saints' history and their first shut out since 1974.

Steelers Beaten 4th Time in Row As Browns Win

CLEVELAND, Oct. 10 (UPI).—Don Cockroft kicked four field goals and Cleo Miller plunged for a touchdown today to give the Cleveland Browns an 18-16 upset over Pittsburgh, the Steelers' fourth loss this season.

The Browns won with third stringer Dave Mays quarterbacking in the second half after Brian Sipe, the understudy to injured regular Mike Phipps, left the game with a concussion. Pittsburgh quarterback Terry Bradshaw went out with a back or neck injury when sacked late in the game.

Bradshaw's understudy, Mike Kruczek, scored on a 22-yard run with 1:05 to play, climaxing a 70-yard desperation drive.

Cockroft hit from 43, 28, 50, and 40 yards as the Browns nailed the Steelers in the basement of the American Conference Central race at 1-4. Cleveland is in third place with a 2-3 record.

Oklahoma, Texas Miss Chances and Play a Tie

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP).—It was a game that Texas shouldn't have lost. Oklahoma shouldn't have, either.

As it turned out, neither of them did.

Both the 16th-ranked Longhorns and third-ranked Sooners appeared to have the game wrapped up in the last five minutes. But after a series of bizarre bounces and twists, the fierce rivals fought to a 6-6 tie in college football yesterday.

The Longhorns had a 6-0 lead and possession of the ball when a fumble by Ivey Suber with 5 minutes 25 seconds remaining gave Oklahoma an opportunity inside the Texas 30-yard line.

While President Ford and a sellout crowd of 72,000 at the Cotton Bowl looked on, the Sooners tied the game on Horace Ivory's one-yard touchdown sweep with 1:39 to play. But then the Sooners threw away a chance to win their sixth straight game from Texas when the extra-point snap from Kevin Craig, a former student manager, sailed over the holder's head.

While Oklahoma's chances for an unprecedented third straight national championship were damaged, the fourth-ranked Georgia Bulldogs suffered a blow to their Southeastern Conference hopes with a 21-17 loss to Mississippi.

The other top 10 team upset yesterday was Kansas, which lost a 21-14 decision to Oklahoma State.

At Oxford, Miss., quarterback Tim Ellis shocked Georgia with two quick second-quarter touchdowns. Taking advantage of two big breaks, Ellis ran five yards for a score and then tossed a 36-yard pass to tailback Reg Woulard just before halftime.

Last week, Ellis was booed and removed from the game as Ole Miss lost to Auburn, 10-0. Mississippi coach Ken Cooper said he changed his offense this week to stress inside running. Mississippi, 4-2, 2-1 in the conference, got its other scores on two field goals by Hoppy Langley and a two-point conversion as Ellis passed to tailback Michael Sweet.

At Stillwater, Okla., Oklahoma State quarterback Charlie Weatherbie threw a 35-yard pass to split end Sam Lisle for the winning score. The pass was set up by strong safety Peter Coppola's recovery of a Laverne Smith fumble 13 seconds into the fourth quarter.

At Ann Arbor, Mich., Harlan Huckleby scored three touchdowns and Rob Lytle rushed for 180 yards as No. 1 Michigan routed Michigan State, 42-10, in a Big 10 game. The point total for Michigan, 5-0, was its largest against the Spartans since a 55-0 romp in 1947.

At Pittsburgh, Tony Dorsett became the second leading rusher in college football in helping second-ranked Pittsburgh beat Louisville, 27-6. On a rain-soaked field, Dorsett ran for 130 yards on 30 carries to boost his career rushing total to 4,789 yards.

That moved him past Ed Marinaro's previous second-place total of 4,715 yards at Cornell. Dorsett needs 379 yards to surpass Archie Griffith's all-time high of 5,177 yards with Ohio State.

At Boulder, Colo., ninth-ranked Nebraska, stung by four Colorado field goals in the first half, rallied behind the clutch passing of Vince Ferragamo and running of second-string I-back Richard Berns to win, 24-12, in the Big Eight opener for both teams. With the President's wife, Betty Ford, a part of the record Folsom field crowd of 53,588, the Cornhuskers rebounded from a 12-7 half-time deficit to boost their season record 4-0-1 and post their ninth straight triumph over Colorado.

At Chestnut Hill, Mass., defensive end Rudy Maloy set up one touchdown with a fumble recovery and turned a second recovery into a 65-yard scoring romp to spark Florida State to a 28-9 victory over previously undefeated Boston College. Quarterback Jimmy Black scored on a 10-yard run and fullback Mark Lyles plunged one yard for Florida State's other scores in the second half. The Seminoles now are 2-2.

At Iowa City, Ohio State fullback Pete Johnson set a Big 10 career scoring record as he ran for three touchdowns to help the Buckeyes to a 34-14 conference victory over Iowa. The Buckeyes scored on their first three possessions, with sophomore quarterback Rod Gerald getting the first on a 17-yard run to cap an 82-yard drive.

Johnson tied the conference scoring record of 46 touchdowns on Ohio State's second possession when he plunged over from the one. He set the record on another one-yard run in the next series, set up when tackle Eddie Beaman recovered a Hawkeye fumble on Iowa's 20.

At University Park, Pa., Mike Guman, a freshman playing his first college game on offense, scored four touchdowns and rushed for 107 yards as Penn State, after three straight defeats, routed Army, 38-16.

He scored on his first series on a 25-yard screen pass, then went into the endzone from four yards out after Rich Mauti had returned a punt 43 yards to the Army 26.

At Colorado Springs, Rob Shaw struck quickly in the first period and again in the fourth in leading Air Force Academy to a 13-3 victory over Navy. On the first play from scrimmage, Shaw raced 64 yards for a touchdown on a keeper. The 6-foot-2 quarterback iced the game for the Falcons on the first play of the fourth quarter with a 13-yard scoring pass to Scott Jensen.

At Los Angeles, UCLA intercepted five Guy Benjamin passes in the fourth quarter and turned four of them into touchdowns to overcome a 10-point deficit for a 38-20 victory over Stanford in a Pacific-Eight opener. The Cardinals, who were 15-point underdogs, led 20-10 going into the final period.

Quarterback Jeff Dankworth put UCLA ahead to stay on a 22-yard keeper with 8:14 left, after an interception by safetyman Mike Colter gave the Bruins the ball on the Stanford 39. Benjamin, despite six interceptions, completed 38 of 55 passes for 362 yards.

At Seattle, tireless Ricky Bell carried 51 times for 346 yards and two touchdowns to lead Southern California to a 23-14 Pacific Eight victory over Washington State.

Hunt 1st in U.S., Trails Lauda by 3

WATKINS GLEN, N.Y., Oct. 10 (AP).—James Hunt held off Jody Scheckter in a race-long game of cat-and-mouse and won today's U.S. Grand Prix, closing to within three points of Niki Lauda for the world driving championship.

The title now will be decided Oct. 24 in the Japanese Grand Prix, the final event of the Formula One season.

Lauda finished a distant third and earned only four points to bring his season total to 68, while Hunt, who drives a McLaren, earned nine for victory to total 65.

Hunt, the pole position starter, had a poor start and Scheckter darted in front with his dark blue Tyrrell six-wheeler.

Hunt pressed on in his red-and-white McLaren, never letting Scheckter get more than two seconds ahead of him. On the 35th of the 59 laps, Hunt got the chance he needed when Scheckter, of South Africa, was held up behind a backmarker at the chicane.

The Briton, 28, moved ahead, but Scheckter inched back in front once again on lap 41. Hunt held on, however, and blew past Scheckter permanently on the 54th circuit.

Hunt held a lead of almost six seconds at the end for his sixth grand prix triumph of the season.

Lauda started fifth, wheeled his way past two cars, then was unable to pick up any more ground. The Austrian finished nearly 40 seconds off the lead.

Hunt's McLaren teammate, Jochen Mass of West Germany, was close behind in fourth. Hans Stuck of West Germany was fifth in a March, with John Watson of Northern Ireland sixth in a Penske.

Mario Andretti's bid to be the first American to win his country's grand prix ended early in the race with a misfiring engine and damaged suspension.

The race had a crash that sent Belgian Jacky Ickx to the hospital with a compound fracture of the right ankle and a possible fracture of his lower left leg. There was a brief fire after the crash, but Ickx was said to be not burned.

Hunt said he experienced steering problems in the early going but decided not to come in to change tires, although his pit crew was prepared to do so.

"I knew it was my day," the 28-year-old driver said after his victory.

Hunt, a blond Briton, had the British Grand Prix victory taken away on a disqualification and was determined to make up ground in the final races of the year. He went into the U.S. Grand Prix with five victories and the knowledge that a victory by Lauda would deprive him of the title.

Hunt contended that his McLaren was much faster now than Lauda's Ferrari, which won five races earlier in the year. Lauda suffered a near-fatal injury in the German GP two months ago when he severely burned the right side of his face.

More Sports News On Page 13

Box Scores of First Playoff Games

KANSAS CITY (1)

	ab	r	h	bi
...ve, cf	1	0	0	0
...hitford, lf	3	0	0	0
...tt, 3b	4	0	2	0
Rae, dh	4	0	0	0
...isberry, 1b	3	0	0	0
...reen, cf	3	1	1	0
...quette, rf	2	0	0	1
...brite, 2b	2	0	0	0
...glas, 2b	1	0	0	0
...atek, ss	3	0	1	0
...arriers, c	2	0	0	0
..., ph	0	0	0	0
..., c	0	0	0	0
..., ph	1	0	0	0
..., ph	0	0	0	0
..., p	0	0	0	0
p	0	0	0	0
	30	1	5	1

NEW YORK (4)

	ab	r	h	bi
Rivers, cf	3	2	2	0
White, lf	4	0	1	2
Munson, c	5	1	1	0
Piniella, dh	4	0	2	0
Chambliss, 1b	4	0	2	1
Nettles, 3b	4	0	0	0
Maddox, rf	4	0	1	0
Randolph, 2b	4	0	0	0
Stanley, ss	4	1	3	0
Hunter, p	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	36	4	12	3

.....	200	000	002—4
.....	000	000	010—1

DP—Kansas City 1. LOB—New York 8. 2B—Stanley, White. 3B—Chambliss. Cowens.

	ip.	h	r	er	bb	so	wp
.....	8	5	1	1	0	5	0
.....	2 2/3	12	4	3	1	4	0
.....	1/3	0	0	0	0	0	0

—41,077.

CINCINNATI (6)

	ab	r	h	bi
Rose, 3b	5	1	2	1
Griffey, rf	4	0	1	0
Morgan, 2b	2	0	0	0
Eastwick, p	0	0	0	0
Perez, 1b	3	0	0	1
Foster, lf	5	1	1	1
Bench, c	5	1	2	0
Concepcion, ss	3	2	1	0
Geronimo, cf	4	0	0	0
Gullett, p	4	1	2	2
Flynn, 2b	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	35	6	10	6

PHILADELPHIA (3)

	ab	r	h	bi
Cash, 2b	4	1	1	0
Maddox, cf	4	1	2	0
Schmidt, 3b	3	0	0	1
Luzinski, lf	3	1	1	1
Allen, 1b	3	0	1	0
Brown, rf	3	0	0	0
Johnstone, ph	1	0	1	1
McCarver, c	3	0	0	0
McGraw, p	0	0	0	0
Tolan, ph	1	0	0	0
Bowa, ss	3	0	0	0
Hutton, ph	1	0	0	0
Carlton, p	2	0	0	0
Boone, c	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	31	3	6	3

Cincinnati	001	002	030—6
Philadelphia	100	000	002—3

E—Schmidt. DP—Philadelphia 2. LOB—Cincinnati 9, Philadelphia 6. 2B—Rose 2, Cash, Concepcion, Bench. SB—Gullett, Luzinski. 3B—Rose, Griffey. HR—Foster (11). SF—Griffey, Bench, Morgan 2. SF—Schmidt, Perez.

	ip	h	r	er	bb	so	wp
Gullett (w, 1-0)	8	2	1	1	2	4	0
Eastwick	1	4	2	2	0	2	1
Carlton (l, 0-1)	7	8	5	4	5	6	0
McGraw	2	2	2	1	1	4	1

T—2:39. A—62,640.

College Football Scores

East

Amer. Int. 14, Amherst 6.
Bowdoin 22, Worchester Tech 12.
Bucknell 7, Lehigh 6.
Colgate 10, Holy Cross 6.
Cornell 9, Harvard 3.
C.W. Post 21, Wagner 0
Frank. & Marsh. 49, Swarthmore 14.
Howard 32, Delaware St. 0.
Hofstra 21, N.Y. Tech 15.
Johns Hopkins 8, Ursinus 2.
Juniata 20, Susquehanna 6.
Kutztown 26, Glassboro St. 0.
Maine 10, New Hampshire 0.
Middlebury 22, Tufts 6.
Mohlenberg 14, Lebanon Valley 12.
Norwich 54, Boston St. 12.
Penn 7, Brown 6.
Penn St. 38, Army 16.
Pittsburgh 27, Louisville 6.
Princeton 9, Columbia 3.
Rutgers 38, Connecticut 0.
S. Conn. 20, Northeastern 14.
St. John's (N.Y.) 7, Manhattan 6.
Syracuse 3, Tulane 0.
Upsala 7, Wilkes 3.
Wesleyan 9, Coast Guard 6.
W. Virginia 42, Temple 0.
Yale 18, Dartmouth 8.

Midwest

Akron 27, Dayton 6.
Anderson 36, Bluffton 0.
Ashland 26, Muskingum 0.
Beloit 33, Chicago 20.
Canisius 34, Oberlin 6.
C. Michigan 17, Ohio U. 13.
Central St., Dubuque 14.
Central St. Ohio 27, Kentucky St. 21.
E. Michigan 32, Arkansas St. 30.
Illinois St. 10, Ball St. 7.
Illinois West. 21, Wheaton 7.
Indiana 7, Northwestern 0.
Indiana St. 28, N. Illinois 10.
Iowa St. 44, Utah 14.
Kent St. 24, W. Michigan 12.
Michigan 42, Michigan St. 10.
Michigan Tech 7, Moorhead St. 7, tie.
Minnesota 28, Illinois 14.
Missouri 28, Kansas St. 27.
Nebraska 24, Colorado 12.
Northern Iowa 7, Augustana, S.D., 6.
Ohio St. 34, Iowa 14.
Oklahoma St. 21, Kansas 14.
Purdue 13, Wisconsin 12.
Tennessee Tech 41, E. Illinois 14.
Wabash 13, Valparaiso 8.
Wichita St. 20, Fresno St. 24.
Youngstown 22, Saginaw 21.

South

Alabama 24, S. Mississippi 8.
Appalachian St. 14, Furman 14.
Baylor 27, SMU 20.
Citadel 14, Tenn.-Chattanooga 12.
Delaware 15, Wm. & Mary 13.
Duke 20, Miami 7.
Florida State 28, Boston College 9.
Hampton Inst. 19, Bowie St. 11.
LSU 23, Vanderbilt 22.
Maryland 16, No. Carolina St. 6.
Memphis State 28, Auburn 27.
Mississippi 21, Georgia 17.
Mississippi St. 14, Kentucky 7.
N. Carol. Central 14, Virginia St. 7.
SE Louisiana 21, Troy State 7.
South Carolina 35, Virginia 7.
S. Carolina St. 28, J.C. Smith 0.
SW Tenn. 28, Wash. & Lee 8.
Tennessee 42, Georgia Tech 7.
Tennessee St. 34, Grambling 28.
Tuskegee 24, Livingston St. 22.
Virginia Tech 27, WVU 7.
Virginia Union 41, Elizabeth City 14.
Wake Forest 20, Clemson 14.

Southwest

Alcorn St., Texas Southern 6.
McMurray 21, Trinity (Texas) 16.
Texas 6, Oklahoma 6.
Texas Tech 37, Texas A. & M. 14.

Far West

Air Force 13, Navy 3.
Black Hills St. 17, S. Dakota Tech 7.
California 27, Oregon 16.
Colorado St. 10, Utah St. 7.
E. Wash. 28, E. Oregon 28.
Ft. Lewis 20, S. Utah 17.
N. Arizona 22, Montana 21.
NE Illinois St. 14, Lakeland 7.
Rocky Mountain 26, Montana Tech 24.
St. Mary's (Cal.) 46, Pomona 19.
UCLA 38, Stanford 20.
Washington 34, Oregon St. 12.
Whitman 17, Idaho Col. 14.
Whitworth 45, Pacific 8.
Whittier 10, San Diego 8.
Willamette 34, Pacific Lutheran 28.

Pirates' Moose Killed in Crash

MARTINS FERRY, Ohio, Oct. 10 (AP).—Bob Moose, who battled back from a blood clot operation to save his pitching career with the Pittsburgh Pirates, was killed on his 29th birthday last night in a two-car crash.

Four other persons were injured in the collision on Ohio Rt. 7 near here, according to the Ohio State patrol. Moose was apparently en route to a party being held at a golf course owned by former teammate Bill Mazeroski, at Rayland, Ohio.

Moose compiled a 74-69 lifetime record. Used extensively as a relief pitcher this season, he had a 3-9 won-lost record with a 3.68 earned-run average in 53 games. He also recorded 10 saves.

His best record came in 1969 when he compiled a 14-3 mark and a 2.91 earned-run average. That season he hurled a 4-0, no-hit victory over the New York

Observer

Foot in Mouth Disease

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—A sampling from the mailbag of Doctor Hypocrites, the campaign physician:

Dear Dr. Hypocrites:

The other night in the middle of a TV performance I was horrified to hear myself telling the world that Eastern Europe was not under Soviet domination. It was an uncanny sensation. I could hear myself talking and I knew it was nonsense, but I couldn't stop.



Baker

It was as though my mouth and brain belonged to two separate people. The mouth was saying Eastern Europe was not dominated by the Soviets, while, at the same time, the brain was saying, "Oh, yeah, mouth? What about the Red Army rolling through Prague? What about those Soviet divisions in Poland?"

I finally got the mouth under control, but I am still alarmed by its whimsical urge to go completely off the scope, and fear that unless it can be tightly reconnected to the brain it will say something to make me look foolish before the campaign is over. Is there an operation to repair the ruptured connecting tissue? Do you suggest surgery? Or is there some drug treatment that will cure my condition without long hospitalization?

Gerald R. Ford.

My dear Ford:

Your alarm is entirely unnecessary, and neither surgery nor drug therapy is indicated. Your condition—separation of mouth and brain—is quite common among persons undergoing the transition from wakefulness to sleep. The mind nods, nearly napping, when suddenly it hears a tapping and discovers, but only slowly, that the tongue is still clattering away among the teeth.

The cause of your nodding is obvious. You have been listening to too many Ford-Carter TV debates. Abandon this vice at once, and you will find that evening sleepiness will diminish almost instantly. If, however, you insist on clinging to your vice, have someone tie your jaws shut with a flannel chin strap before the show begins.

Hypocrites.

Dear Doctor:

You are a good American and a good campaign doctor. I am a good American too, but I have an embarrassing condition. A few weeks ago I noticed that my mouth insisted on going right on talking after my brain had run out of things for it to say.

The worst part was that when the mouth got into these runaway moods, what it talked about was sex. It was infuriating. The brain would finish disgorging its contents and settle back to relax. Then the ear would pick up the sound of the mouth talking on and on about sex, sex, sex.

The brain was very irritated. "What is a good religious American like you doing hanging out with a mouth that talks about lust, adultery and the etiquette of four-letter vulgarisms?" the brain asked me. I couldn't answer. This condition usually strikes when I am talking to magazine writers. Is there a pill I can take to keep it under control?

Jimmy Carter.

Dear Carter:

Yours is a fairly common campaign disease. The Latin name for it is speechus uninterruptus.

No pill can cure the ailment. However, I enclose a box of powerful sedatives. Administer two of these to each magazine interviewer one hour before interview time, and by the time your mind has turned things over to your mouth, the interviewer will be too limp to make any damaging notes.

Hypocrites.

Dear Doctor:

While airborne recently with Pat Boone and John Dean, I was appalled to discover my mouth uttering a tasteless racial joke. Later the President said Americans would never tolerate people who told tasteless jokes and I had to quit my job.

I know that no man of stature ever tells tasteless jokes in America, but this knowledge, though firmly embedded in my brain, was unable to restrain an insolent tongue from betraying me. What can be done to show this tongue who's boss so that it will not dare humiliate me again?

Earl Butz.

Dear Butz:

You have completely misdiagnosed your case. In fact, there is scarcely a person of stature in the country who has not told a tasteless joke at one time or another. Many do it several times a day. It is perfectly healthy, in a tasteless sort of way.

You do, however, suffer from an affliction which perfectly justifies the President in firing you. It is obvious that you were born without your judgment gland. The symptom is unmistakable: You told the tasteless joke to John Dean, famed in campaign medical literature as the man with the tape-recorder memory. Any politician who says anything at all in Dean's presence is obviously suffering from grave judgment deficiency. To tell him a tasteless joke indicates the judgment gland has probably been missing from birth. I can only suggest you undertake a new career. Are you at all interested in stock car racing?

Hypocrites.

A U.S. study shows that youngsters view old people as incapable of more than a limited range of passive activities, as perhaps exemplified in James Whistler's portrait of his mother, copies of which have hung in American schoolrooms for generations.



Child's View of the Elderly: 'Sad, Tired, Dirty and Ugly'

By Bart Barnes

WASHINGTON (WP).—Children tend to view the elderly as "sick, sad, tired, dirty and ugly" and insist they will never be old themselves.

Such are the major conclusions of a yearlong study into children's attitudes toward the elderly by the University of Maryland's Center on Aging.

Paradoxically, the children also view the elderly as "friendly, good and kind," but still consign them to a class of people who are "wrinkled, crippled, chew funny and haven't any teeth."

In an increasingly mobile society, children have limited contact with old people and only scant knowledge of what it means to be old, the study found, and youngsters' opinions of the aged are frequently stereotyped.

The study was done under the direction of Richard Jantz and Carol Seefeldt of Maryland's Department of Early Childhood Education. Graduate researchers Alice Galper and Kathy Serock conducted interviews with 180 children, aged from 3 to 11.

Gregory Merrill, research associate with the Retired Persons Association, called the study "probably the most sophisticated we've had yet" on children's attitudes toward the elderly.

In a section of the study, children were asked the question, "What can you tell me about old people?" Among their answers were such comments as "Their teeth are falling out . . . they have wrinkles around their eyes . . . they walk with canes."

Few children participating in the study knew old people outside their family and frequently they did not have a fully developed relationship with the elderly in their family.

"I sort of know my grandfather, but he lives in California," and, "I see my grandmother twice a year . . . she brings me presents," were typical answers.

When the children were asked "What kind of things can you do with old people?" they suggested a limited range of activities, most of them passive.

"We could take them to the doctor . . . We could help them across the street . . . We could read with each other . . . If she asks me for her cane, I could go get it," were among the answers.

Supported by a $25,000 grant from the American Association of Retired Persons, the Maryland project aims ultimately at producing a curriculum that will help schoolchildren shed many of their stereotyped views.

It is one of scores of efforts now under way at universities throughout the United States to study the process of aging and the phenomenon of old age. To many, what they are doing amounts to a crusade against "agism" in much the same manner as battles are fought against sexism and racism.

"What we're trying to do is dispel a little bit of ignorance about what it means to be growing old," said Edward Ansello, associate director of Maryland's Center on Aging.

"An awful lot of people are getting old today in a society that says getting old is no fun. They are being told it's all downhill financially, it's all downhill sexually, it's all downhill intellectually. They have this expectation of inevitabe decline. If you live long enough, you're going to be senile."

Despite a growing body of research that has found no evidence that old age necessarily limits intellectual capacity, impairs sexual activity, or bars meaningful work, many of the elderly continue to believe the old-age stereotypes.

"We're talking about myths that have been around for centuries," Mr. Ansello said. 'The Roman playwright Platus wrote that 'he whom the gods favor dies young.' In his seven stages of man, Shakespeare described old age as 'second childishness.'"

Mr. Ansello is just finishing an 18-month study of "agist" stereotypes as they appear in children's literature. From his analysis of 549 children's books, he argues that agism is a "neglected though all-too-real fact of children's first literature."

In general, old people are left out of children's literature. "When they are in a story, which is rare, they say rather than do; they perform relatively mundane, uninteresting tasks rather than insightful, creative ones," he said in a paper to be published shortly.

Mr. Ansello's objection to the old-age stereotypes in the children's literature, he said, is not so much that they emphasize negative aspects of growing old, but that they cast older people in a limited number of roles.

"Older characters are simply not alive in children's books. They are not problem solvers nor are they physically exertive or emotionally developed . . . The stereotype of the older character is more a boring one. Old characters are not 'fleshed out.'"

The basic purpose underlying the study, said codirector Seefeldt, is "to develop positive attitudes towards the elderly in these children. We think that in that way the young will learn to adjust to their own aging, and they will be more likely to treat the elderly with dignity and respect."

Student Designs A-Bomb, Says Terrorists Could Do It

PRINCETON, N.J., Oct. 10 (NYT).—After listening to his professors describe the future of atomic weapons in doomsday terms, a Princeton University physics student has designed an atomic bomb to prove that nearly anyone with information now publicly available could do the same.

John Phillips, 21, a senior from New Haven, Conn., used information obtained from unclassified sources and prepared a 34-page report said to contain plans for a crude plutonium device. The device would weigh 125 pounds and allegedly carry a charge one-third as powerful as the one detonated over Hiroshima.

4-Month Job

"The point," he said, "was to show that any undergraduate with a physics background can do it, and therefore that it is reasonable to assume that terrorists could do it, too."

Mr. Phillips, who took four months for research and to complete his plans, did not build his bomb, and scientists familiar with his work have refused to evaluate the plans.

But the student contends that his academic advisers have assured him that the device is "workable."

Mr. Phillips has concluded that "billions of dollars and years of research are no longer required for the design and construction of a fission bomb," but that "fanatical dedication to the goal and scientific know-how are." He said his device could be built for $2,000.

His studies took him to scientific libraries in Washington and to the files available here. Some of his most pertinent information was obtained by telephone, he said.

PEOPLE: *Some Highs and Lows For U.S. Adventurers*

American adventurers had their ups and downs over the weekend: two members of the U.S. Bicentennial team reached the top of Mt. Everest while Ed Yost abandoned his attempt to become the first man to make a balloon trip across the Atlantic.

Dr. Chris Chandler, 28, and **Bob Cormack**, 30, reached the 29,028-foot summit Friday and reported the fact Saturday after descending to an expedition camp in winds reported to be in excess of 100 miles an hour. A planned attempt to send three more members to the top was abandoned due to the weather. Chandler and Cormack, who were reported to be in good physical condition, made the first successful ascent to the peak in 13 years.

Balloonist Yost, with his helium running out, brought his balloon down in the Atlantic Sunday near the Azores. He was picked up more than three hours later by a West German ship, the Elisabeth Bolten. Yost, who stayed aloft 106 hours, a record, was only 580 miles short of mainland Europe when he decided to abandon. He had left from Milbridge, Maine, last Tuesday.

* * *

Elizabeth Taylor announced her engagement Sunday in Vienna to former U.S. Secretary of the Navy **John Warner**. The film star, 44, and the former secretary, 49, said they plan to marry before the end of the year. Miss Taylor has been married six times, twice to **Richard Burton**. Warner divorced his first wife in 1973. Warner, who practices law in Washington, is national administrator of the U.S. Bicentennial commemoration. He flew to Vienna Friday to join Miss Taylor, who has been there since August filming "A Little Night Music."

* * *

Like an aspiring pop star, pianist **Vladimir Horowitz** signed record albums in a New York department store for the first time in his 53-year career.

"I want to make myself a vehicle to move classical music," he said. "This is just the first of many events. I want to be a hype, a stimulation for classical music in general—not just my own records."

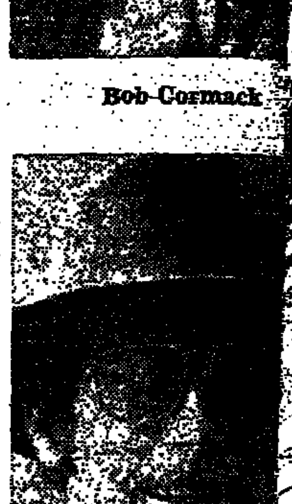
A spokesman for E.J. Korvette's said Horowitz succeeded. "We have never had a response like this for anyone, not even Rudolf Nureyev or Shirley Bassey," he said as he viewed the line of thousands, three and four abreast, which stood for up to two hours to meet him. The records were Horowitz's first in 15 years and were taped by RCA at New York concerts last year. The works were Schumann's Concerto, played without orchestra, and Scriabin's Sonata No. 5.

* * *

Sen. **Hubert Humphrey** was reported up and about Saturday, after undergoing surgery for cancer of the bladder in New York Thursday. His doctor said he "continues to be in very good condition. His vital si[gns are] stable."



Bob Cormack



Chris Chandler . . . conquer[ed]

* * *

New York Metropolitan star **Grace Bumbry** rec[eived a] wild ovation and cascades [of flow]ers Friday for her perf[ormance] at Moscow's Bolshoi The[ater as] Princess Eboli in Verdi['s "Don] Carlos." The 39-year-old soprano, making her fi[rst visit] to the Soviet Union, drew five minutes of applause [at the] end of one of her arias.

* * *

A British yachtsman sa[iled into] Brisbane harbor last we[ek, end]ing what he described as [a ...]-and-a-half-year, 15,000-n[autical mile voyage] from England in an 18-f[oot] boat. **Shane Acton**, 30, p[icked up] a passenger en route: [...]rungs, 29, of Switzerlan[d ...] in love with Shane's Supe[r ...] when I saw it passing the Panama Canal in 1974 [... asked] him for a passage to A[ustralia]. Acton thinks his boat [is the] smallest ever to make th[e ...]

—SAMUEL J[...]

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2d FORD-CARTER DEBATE FILM sponsored by Republicans and Democrats. Paris Sheraton, Monday, Oct. 11, 6:30 p.m., 9 p.m.

ATTEND REPUBLICAN/DEMOCRAT DEBATE TUESDAY NIGHT IN PARIS. On Tues., 12 Oct., at 9 p.m., at the Hotel Sheraton, the American Club and the American Women's Group will sponsor the official Paris debate. Republican Committee: Paul Haskell, Patric Hale. Democrats Abroad: Al Davidson, Richard Moore. Moderator: Elizabeth Peer, Newsweek Bureau Chief.

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